

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5812

星期六初月六年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

六拜禮

號四月七英港香

\$50 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
Kobe. TIEN-TSIN.
OSAKA. NEWHONGKONG.
NAGASAKI. DALNY.
LONDON. PORT ARTHUR.
LYONS. ANTONG.
NEW YORK. LIOWANG.
SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN.
HONOLULU. TIE-LING.
BOMBAY. CHANG-CHUN.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 4% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 4,500,000 (63,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pascoeran, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily

balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 " 3% " "

Do. 3 " 2% " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,000,000

STERLING
£1,500,000 at 2/6 = \$15,000,000
SILVER \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

O. G. R. Broderick, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq.,

G. F. Friesland, Esq., Hon. Mr. H. A. W.

O. S. Gubbay, Esq., Slade,

C. R. Leumann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—W. ADAMS GRAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed at 3% PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS

..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 3 " 2 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sch. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinanfu Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische

Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOERN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI {MARMORA About 9th } Freight and
Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.M.R. } July. } Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports {MALTA 11th July. } See Special
Capt. R. A. Peters Noon. } Advertisement.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & SYRIA About 18th } Freight and
Capt. D. G. Gregor, R.M.R. } July. } Passage.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES About 18th } Freight only.
Capt. W. R. Hickey July. }

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908. [9]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REAL BARGAINS IN

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

COLLARD	-	-	-	\$175
HAAKE	-	-	-	175
ROSENKRANZ	-	-	-	175
RUSSELL	-	-	-	250
IRMLER	-	-	-	250
STEINWAY	-	-	-	250
ALLISON	-	-	-	300
RONISCH	-	-	-	300
CHALLEN	-	-	-	325

ALL HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, TUNED AND REGULATED.

Steinway	-	-	-	Semi-Grand.
Pleyel	-	-	-	Do.
Winkermann	-	-	-	Baby Grand.
Collard	-	-	-	Do.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [28]

V. O. S.

AND

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST

LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [140]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [633]

PABST BREWING COMPANY

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1907. [11]

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. WIL-
HELM HELMS and Mr. FRITZ
LIED as Partners in our Firm.

Mr. C. A. H. WESTERBURGER has been
authorised to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [631]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HONGKONG, 1st July, 1907. [13]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE OHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons,
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing
Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00
Do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures Postponed.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 509 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.
Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are
lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 5th July.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF, at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 3 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

S.S. Sui An and Sui Tai will not run on Sunday, the 5th inst.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

MACAO HOTEL.

SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

PER DAY.....\$ 4.00 to \$ 7.00 according to room selected.

" WEEK 25.00 " 40.00 " "

" MONTH 90.00 " 140.00 " "

WEEK-ENDS—SATURDAY AFTERNOON TO MONDAY MORNING \$7.00 to \$10.00.

Two Persons occupying One Room, will be charged A Rate and A Half only.

Children under 12—Half Rates.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.

Excellent cooking by AH CHONG for over Seventeen Years Chief Cook with the late
Mr. J. W. OSBORNE. [1]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel: 68.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1

Intimations

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well-known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

PRICES PER PINT 60 Cents
" " GALLON.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. (No copies sent by post and additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.)

The postage on this weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

MARRIAGE.

On June 24, 1908, at Shanghai, ANDREW EDMUND COLLINS, to Miss MARIA ANGELINA PLACE REMEDIOS.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

CATTLE RAISING AS A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The once large trade conducted between Hongkong and the Philippines has been a source of concern to the local authorities and those engaged in that profitable trade by the reason of the new laws enacted by the Philippine Government which threatened the existence of that trade. As an important source of wealth cattle raising has long been recognised in the Colony and tentative efforts have been made on the mainland, in the New Territories, with a view of contributing another factor to the prosperity of the port. Similarly, in Siam attention has been directed to the great scope which the country affords for developing and extending its agricultural possibilities. By improved methods of cultivation the rice-crop of the kingdom could be immensely increased annually, and by appointing agricultural experts of experience in the different provinces who would be able to give expert advice and direction, various other crops could also be raised which would be a great source of wealth to the country. More recently cattle raising has been brought under public notice and in introducing the subject the *Siam Free Press* remarks: "This is a very important branch, and one that has not until now received sufficient attention. In many parts of Siam there are thousands and thousands of acres of rich pasture-land capable of rearing a hundred

times the number of heads which are raised on them at present. Besides, when we consider the constant drain on the cattle that are there, there is every reason to fear that the supply is not keeping pace with the demand, or, in other words, that the number of cattle raised in Siam is fast diminishing. Cattle-dealers say that the supply is becoming scarcer each year, and the price of the animals is becoming higher in proportion. This should not be the case, but on the contrary the herds of the land should be increasing in numbers, even with supplying the neighbouring markets with prime beef together with abundance for local consumption. Not only cows, but sheep in great numbers, could be raised in Siam. By importing improved breeds of sheep and cows into the country, and by establishing breeding farms, the work of cattle-raising in Siam could be developed to an enormous extent, and made a great source of wealth both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to the Government. The work, of course, will require capital and enterprise to commence with, but there should be found in Siam many rich and enterprising gentlemen who could establish such farms, and assist and encourage the peasantry in the work. The much neglected, but very useful and enduring pony of Siam could also be improved. As a beast of burden and labour its services will be always required in all parts of the country; and in proportion as roads are made in the various provinces connecting the different localities the services of the pony will be in greater demand than ever.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. A. C. Franklin will act as Government analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Browne or until further notice, with effect from the 26th ult.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's exequatur, Mr. Jose Joaquim Leiria as Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

The China Critic hears that the C. N. Co.'s *Min*, so well-known round northern coast ports, has been sold to Messrs. Geo. McBain & Co. and will in future be employed in Southern waters.

We are informed that the manager of the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that the Bank has declared a dividend of 8% for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Three warships in port and some of the merchant vessels, including also the American-owned steam-launches were dressed in honour of Independence Day, to-day. The United States Consul-General held a reception in the forenoon.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C.I.E., takes over the position of General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on July 1. Mr. Pope was lent to the Railway by the Indian Government for three years, and we understand that his services have been obtained for another three years. —N. C. D. News.

It is reported that the dollar mint at Wuchang, which has stopped work since a very long time, is about to resume operations, as recently it has received a large quantity of silver to the value of over one hundred thousand taels from a certain native bank which is to be used for the coining of dollars.

The Peking correspondent of the *Jiji*, in the course of a telegram, states that the Chinese Government has amended the regulations relating to the import of arms. By the new regulations, which was to come into force on the 1st inst., not more than seven rifles and 2,000 cartridges will be allowed to be imported as samples.

Mr. Henry Humphreys, of the Hongkong firm of that name, who has been, with his wife, visiting Tientsin, left for Peking on 24th ult. and will return south via Hankow and Shanghai. Messrs. Humphreys & Co. are the managers of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., whose head offices are in Hongkong. —China Critic.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Tai-yuen-fu to the P. & O. T. T. says: "An interesting visitor has been here for some time in the person of Baron Mannerheim, who has come over from Helsinki in Finland via Kashgar and Lan-chow. He gives glowing accounts of the country round III and of the 'spirit of progress at Lan-chow.'"

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, Holy Communion will follow the 11 a.m. service of Morning Prayer and Sermon. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The offerings will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, but gifts in relief of the sufferers by floods in South China will be welcomed and should be placed in the bags in marked envelopes.

CHEROO becoming again infected with a low class of foreigner, the Taitai has engaged a European police inspector, and two Indian sub-inspectors from Shanghai; but without a better class of constable we are afraid very little will be done, as the Chinese policeman of native cities are quite useless, except trained and managed by foreigners like our native city police.

REFERRING to the exceedingly valuable paper by Mr. Clement of the Hongkong Civil Service on the consumption of opium in China and in Hongkong, the *Singapore Free Press* says: "The subject is dealt with from a mathematical point of view, and the estimate of two per cent of the population of China as opium smokers, is based on actual figures given by Mr. Clement and worked out. It is a historical contribution to the subject."

West River Floods.

OVER \$110,000 COLLECTED.

ACTIVITY OF THE BAZAAR COMMITTEE.

How remarkably the Chinese, both in Hongkong and out of it, are responding to the appeal from the Tung Wa Hospital for money in aid of the enormous number of the distressed within the regions visited by the flood, will be seen from the fact that the first estimate which was formed of the probable amount collectable by the Tung Wa Hospital Committee has already been greatly exceeded. Within two weeks of the inauguration of the appeal campaign, the directors of that most admirable institution are rewarded by the knowledge that, through their individual and collective efforts, the large sum of \$100,000, which is believed to be the maximum Hongkong was capable of collecting on behalf of Canton, has already been exceeded by considerably over 10%. The amount to the credit of the fund up to this morning had already attained the magnificent total of \$113,000.

When we stated yesterday that about \$87,500 had been collected up to noon of Friday, some of the subscription lists had not then been returned to headquarters. As a matter of fact, the exact amount received up to and inclusive of Thursday was \$88,306.90; that amount was augmented by some \$1,000 locally yesterday, so that by last evening the total had exceeded \$91,300.

SPLENDID RESPONSE FROM THE STRAITS. The enterprising, wealthy, and influential Chinese communities residing in Saigon, Singapore and the Federated Malay States, where they have amassed their fortunes of millions, and secured comfortable competencies from rice mills, tin mines and rubber plantations, have made splendid, praiseworthy responses to the appeals from the Hongkong Chinese hospital on behalf of the compatriots in the districts bordering on the West and North Rivers.

In the course of the week, we have already recorded contributions from Chinese within the Straits Settlements and in California which totalled the not inconsiderable sum of \$190,000. To-day, we have to add to that large amount; a still larger sum, namely, one of \$23,000, all coming from the rice merchants in Saigon and the wealthy miners and traders in the sister colony of Singapore and the Federated Malay States. Details of the remittances are as follows:—

Kuala Lumpur forwards a second subscription of \$4,000 to the Tung Wa Hospital. The drawing is made on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and was advised by the Kwong Siew Society. From Singapore a T.T. on the Holland Bank (Netherlands Trading Society), by the Tung Chai, enables the Tung Wa Hospital to draw on that Bank to the extent of \$10,000.

The Chinese at Ipoh, Federated Malay States have remitted through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China a sum of \$1,000. From Cholera, the famous place whence the millions of piculs of rice are milled each year for export from Saigon, the opulent Rice Kings have advised through their Society known as the Sui Shing, a contribution of \$5,000. The order for payment is made on the Nam Pak Hong firm of rice merchants, namely, the Kwong Yuen.

THE IRON MERCHANTS' DONATION. The numerous guilds in Hongkong, as usual, have manifested in no uncertain manner their liberality and co-operative spirit of charity. On the present occasion, the Iron and Metal Guild has donated the sum of \$1,093.

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS. The perambulating boxes which were designed for the receipt of small contributions have accounted for in the aggregate \$300 in round figures. It is remarkable that the largest of these contributions stand to the credit of the poorest district in Hongkong, Wan-chai, who enjoys the honour of the distinction of being the most liberal among the coolie and labouring classes. From the under-world at Shek-tong-tai, the contributions received in the travelling boxes amount to next to nothing.

SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS. The schools attended by Chinese scholars have also contributed their quota towards the relief of the flood sufferers. The list includes the following:—

Queen's College, \$491 0/0.
Yuk Tui Tse She, \$188 3/5.
Diocesan School, boys and teaching staff, \$153 7/1.
St. Stephen's College, through Mr. Tang Chee Kin, \$78 3/5.

Several other schools contribute minor amounts.

MR. DORABJEK'S GIFT. Mr. Dorabjee has forwarded this morning to the Tung Wa Hospital fifty baskets of biscuits containing 5,000 lbs. in all. The gift, which is gratefully acknowledged, will be shipped to Canton on Monday morning by the s.s. *Beauclerk* whence it will be distributed to the famine-stricken districts.

A SUGGESTION. It might not have occurred to the Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital to appeal to the hand-ed Chinese who travel daily between Hongkong, Canton and Macao river steamers. These travellers should be a fruitful source whence helpful assistance might be derived, and were boxes to be placed by permission of the captains of steamers on board their vessels, there is every likelihood of a few hundred dollars being obtained from the travelling Chinese public.

The committee of the Tung Wa should certainly give the suggestion a consideration, and ways to be approached the management of the River Steamship Companies, we imagine that no difficulty will be placed in the way of collectors who are working in the interests of the Relief Funds.

THE "AL FRESCO" BAZAAR. The committee of the "al fresco" bazaar is to be held in Kennedy Town from the 10th to the 12th inst.

job has been working with considerable energy with a view of making the *Al fresco* a conspicuous success, both from a financial point of view and as a means of providing entertainment to the public, both European and Chinese, in return for their money. The executive committee, as is announced in the business section of this issue, consists of Mr. Fong Wa Chao, Chairman, Mr. Ho Koon Tong, vice-Chairman, assisted by the Hon. Mr. Wei A. Yuk, C.M.G., and Messrs. Liu Chu Pak, Chan Hong Yu, Lai Kwai Kui, Tam Mok Po, Chay Siu Ki, Wong Lai Chuen, Tam Tsz Kong, Leung Pui Chi and Fung Yan Tsun. In order to make the committee a thoroughly representative one, however, the names of some hundred and eighty Chinese ladies and gentlemen have been added. The numerical strength of the committee is a guarantee that the *Al fresco* initiated entirely by the Chinese for the first time in Hongkong, will be on an elaborate scale and will provide features never before attempted in "al fresco" fêtes promoted by the European community in the Colony. The Committee held a meeting at the office of the Registrar-General in the forenoon yesterday and, as a result, a public appeal is made through the medium of our columns for gifts from European ladies and gentlemen which will be exhibited for sale at the bazaar commencing Friday next, and the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Flood Relief Funds.

We understand prominent ladies in Chinese society have been approached for their services as stall-holders. Whether those services have been promised or not remains to be ascertained early next week.

ITALIAN CONVENT'S OFFER. Even before the public appeal to which we have referred appeared in print, we have good authority for stating that as soon as the first report appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the projected bazaar, the Superiors of the Italian Convent addressed a letter to a leading member of the executive committee in which she hoped that the committee would accept the offer which was made on behalf of the Chinese girls in the Convent and, in particular, of the Chinese orphans, of articles of needlework of which the Sisters were glad to supervise the production, by the girls themselves. The Sisters were much moved by the published report of the terrible distress the Chinese in the neighbouring provinces were suffering, and as they felt that they could not extend any aid in person, they were prompted to make the offer as a mark of the practical sympathy which they felt with the Chinese in their hour of severe trial. We believe that before the receipt of an acknowledgment of the Convent's offer, the orphans were already busily employed with their deft fingers on articles of utility and particularly attractive to the Chinese patrons who will no doubt visit the bazaar in very large numbers.

We have also on the authority of a member of the committee that similar contributions will be forthcoming from Miss Eyre's orphanage. The assistance enlisted from two such important institutions is in itself a sufficient assurance that the committee will not be appealing to the European community in vain for such presents as may be suitable for disposal on the stalls at Kennedy Town on Friday next and following days.

RELIEF IN CANTON. [From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 3rd July.

The Flood Relief Committee has convened a meeting for to-day for the purpose of discussing further measures to be adopted for relief work.

REPAIRING THE RAILROAD. The Canton-Samshui railway has been badly damaged in several places, and repair work is hurriedly pushed on. It is expected that trains on this line will be able to resume service in about ten days.

FA-YUEN DISTRICT. A letter from Fa Yuen district, giving the extent of loss of life and property by the recent flood, was received here yesterday. It stated that some two hundred shops in the Shing Hou market on the outskirts of the city were submerged and over three hundred lives were lost. The water rushed down the Shin Ho river and about a hundred houses along the river bank were swept away, adding considerably to the mortality. So far, about one hundred and eighty corpses have been recovered on the river.

OFFICIAL DELINQUENTS. An official in the Nanchow district was dismissed and another in Ching Yuen district severely reprimanded by the Viceroy for neglect of duty in failing to render satisfactory assistance to the flood-sufferers, and also for neglecting to furnish an immediate report on the distress caused by the inundation, within their respective districts.

Fifty-three engagements were reported during the month of May between the Japanese forces and Korean insurgents. The Koreans lost 549 and the Japanese 30 killed. The insurgents outnumbered the Japanese forces by five to one. The greatest activity of the rebels was in the provinces of Hamkyoung and Kwangwando. The movement is now said to have lost all semblance of organization, since the recognised insurgent leader surrendered at Seoul on May 27.

Noting the falling off of revenue since the war, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has introduced a number of reforms. Among others, the company has opened regular services with ports of the Sanyo district, and also new services with Korea. These arrangements have resulted in an increase of expenditure, but at the same time revenue has increased. Despite the general depression of trade during the present half-year, the company's steamers have carried more passengers and cargo, and the result of the work for the present half-year is estimated to show a great improvement on those of the two preceding periods.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

STRIKE AT PAKHOI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd July.

It is reported from Pakhoi that the people have gone on strike owing to the fact that they were not satisfied with the manner the searching for arms and ammunition was conducted by the Likin officials there.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The amount of Likin dues collected in Canton during the last ten days of the 5th moon, as reported by the Likin officials, was taels 26,337.51.3.

THE VICEROY'S INDISPOSITION.

Owing to indisposition H.E. the Viceroy was not able to be present to-day at the distribution of certificates to the graduates of the Ling Nam College. Tsjai Wei was, therefore, deputed by the Viceroy to act as his representative.

STAMP DUTY.

After a great deal of consideration the Canton authorities have now again contemplated the introduction of a stamp duty in Kwangtung province. It is ascertained that an office will be shortly opened in Canton in connection with the levy of this duty.

OPIUM LICENCES.

The Canton high-authorities recently appeared to be more energetic in enforcing the prohibition of opium-smoking. The police authorities have now changed the forms of licences to be issued to applicants; they will assume the form of wooden boards instead of paper, as on these boards the name, age and residence of each smoker will be given together with the quantity of opium the licensee consumes daily, etc. These boards are by no means of small size, but the smokers are required to carry them in their person when proceeding to buy opium. Each smoker is allowed to buy opium only once a day.

MATERIAL FOR CEMENT.

The clay in the vicinity of Luk Pa, along the Whampoa bund, has been found suitable for the manufacture of bricks and that another place in the immediate neighbourhood suitable for cement. The Canton Government Cement Factory has called for tenders for the supply to the factory of clay from both those places.

GREAT FIRE IN OSAKA.

DESTRUCTION OF AUTOMOBILES.

Early on Friday morning at about 1.20, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 21st ult., fire broke out in a godown on the premises, at Ebisu-machi, Imamiya, Osaka, of the Osaka Automobile Company. Fanned by a southwesterly wind, which was blowing hard at the time, the flames rapidly spread, and threatened the barracks of the 22nd Regiment, situated close by. The fire brigade of the Namba Police, assisted by soldiers, worked vigorously, but the fire hydrants proved powerless. The steam fire-engine was then brought out, and by using the water from the river, the flames were got under control just after 3 o'clock. In all 36 horses, including the building of the Automobile Company, were totally destroyed, four more being badly damaged. The office of the company was being removed to Daini, Saginuma, Nishi-dori, and the furniture had almost all been taken away. The buildings of the company and the automobiles destroyed were insured for ¥4,000 with the Tokyo Fire office, ¥20,000 with the Meiji Fire, ¥2,400 with the Kyoto Fire, and ¥5,000 each with the Osaka and Yamato Fire offices.

The *Osaka Mainichi* reports that the godown of the company burnt down contained thirteen automobiles, which were destroyed. Of this number, eleven were insured with the Tokyo, Meiji, Osaka, and Yamato Fire offices for ¥7,000. After the fire the company sent in its claims to the fire offices concerned. Upon inquiry, the fire offices found that the company was in possession of 23 automobiles, and of this number eleven, all of which were destroyed, were covered by insurance. They were the newest machines, and the remainder, not covered by insurance, were supposed to be out of use and unfit for service; yet the company continued to employ them after the fire. This is causing trouble between the company and the insurance offices. The company maintaining that the numbers on the vehicles destroyed correspond with those insured, and that it is therefore justified in claiming the insurance money.

We note that a St. Petersburg millionaire has donated a sum of 200,000 roubles for purposes of investigation in Siberia. An office has been opened at Vladivostok to carry out the purpose of this bequest, and branch offices are to be established at several places throughout the district in question.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1908, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited, National Bank of China, Limited,	\$3,601,452	\$1,800,000
.....	13,039,447	10,000,000
.....	156,522	129,000
Total,	\$17,777,414	12,929,000

Owing to the recent incident on the frontier of Tonking, the Peking Government has instructed the Viceroy at Yunnanfu, Hsi Liang, to exercise more care in carrying out his functions, "so as to give to foreigners no loophole for criticism" and to reorganize the Army of Yunnan on a sound basis. On the other hand, Viceroy Hsi Liang, who has been repeatedly reprimanded for his inability to prevent the outbreak of the recent rebellion, has telegraphed to Peking asking to be allowed to resign his thorny post. In reply to this application an Imperial Receipt has been issued ordering the Viceroy to London the idea until the situation in Yunnan has been returned to a better condition.

IN SORROW NOT IN ANGER.

We read with interest and amazement an article in the *Sun Tin Pao* dealing with the matter of the boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese. The writer's argument may be summarised practically as follows:—

A certain gentleman has communicated to the paper the astonishing discovery that he has made in connection with the *Tatsu Maru* affair. He discovers that the Chinese officials are ignorant when treating on matters of Foreign affairs. With reference to the *Tatsu Maru* affair he states that China is in the wrong and yet the Cantonese boycott the Japanese. The French over a counterpoint on the Yunnan border have now made a demand on China, but the French are in the wrong. Now here China has fair ground to boycott the French, because they make a demand when they have no just cause. Will they do this or will they make still more glaring their unfairness to Japan? Who has been more liberal to China, France or Japan? The inference is conveyed that Japan has always played the "loving fraternal role" and China's unfair treatment in boycotting her, for making a perfectly just and friendly claim, is a cruel shock to tender-hearted Japan.

The appeal to China's better nature is touching. The sorrow of the race, whose only fault has been a too loving friendship, when treated with base ingratitude, is almost tear compelling. There can be no doubt that China's duty lies clear before her. She should take her kind hearted little neighbour by the hand and, with sorrow and shame, apologise for her unfairness in boycotting so good a friend. China's Ministers should be eternally grateful for the enlightenment thus given to them. Their righteous anger, of course, should be directed against the French who, cruelly and brutally, make an unjust demand upon China. They could by stirring up the people against the unjust Frenchmen divert public attention from the business of boycotting their brothers the Japanese and in a little time this could be magnanimously forgotten.

Unfortunally the French demand has not yet become "belligerently insistent" and the whole affair may be amicably settled; also there happen to be two opinions concerning the justice of the *Tatsu Maru* II affair. This is sad! —Chinese Public Opinion.

THE NINGPO GUILD.

PROPOSED V. LUNTER ASSOCIATION.

The following is a translation of an express issued by a body of Ningpo merchants calling upon their compatriots to form a volunteer association in rank:—

Our Ningpo brethren, we have some important words for you to hear. Hankow is now a changed port, the Hankow Peking Railway is completed, and the river steamers are numerous. The port of Hankow will become luxurious, and its commercial influence greater than that of Shanghai. The able people of China will have a large interest in this port. The Ningpo men will do more business, some will establish companies, some firms, and some shops. A few years ago, only 1000 Ningpo men resided in Hankow, now there are over 10,000, and in time we may expect to see 10,000 up here. For the protection of these we propose to form a volunteer association among our fellow-countrymen. It is necessary to those of our country to live in touch with one another, and we ask you to send your names and addresses as well as the names of your family to the Ningpo guild. This guild was formerly created by the medicine merchants of Ningpo but now it belongs to all the people of Ningpo. We propose now that all Ningpo people, whether mandarins, merchants, or labourers will be registered at this guild, and thus form an association; just like the registration of foreigners at their various consulates. After that, if trouble comes steps will be taken to protect the lives and property of all people registered at the guild. Is this not a good idea? Now is the time for you Ningpo people to come forward and help in this good work. —Hankow Daily News.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILED DUE.
American (*Manchuria*) 5th inst., 6 a.m.
French (*Tourane*) 6th inst.
German (*Scharnhorst*) 14th inst.
American (*Nippon Maru*) 15th inst.
Indian (*Kutsum*) 17th inst.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Suvaric* arrived at Yokohama on 3rd inst.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Kumari* arrived at Yokohama on 2nd inst.

The s.s. *Zafro* left Manila on 4th inst., and is due here on 6th inst., at 6 p.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Glenfarg* left Vancouver p.m. on 2nd inst., for Hongkong via the usual Port of Call.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kumano Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 4th inst., and is expected here on 6th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* will sail from Yokohama on 5th inst., and will be due to arrive at Hongkong on 15th inst.

The Apar Co.'s s.s. *Japan* from Yokohama and Kobe, left Moji this morning, and may be expected here on 8th inst., afternoon.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Scharnhorst*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 16th ult., left Colombo to-day, a.m., and may be expected here on 14th inst.

A COMMISSION appointed by the Governor-General of Indo-China to report on the proposed works for the improvement of the harbour of Halphong, which includes an extension of the docks, a railway station near the latter, and a graving dock, estimates the outlay at seven millions of francs. To meet the outlay, the commission proposes the levy of a toll on all merchandise imported and exported at that port, which may at the outset yield 100,000 francs a year. The balance will be met by raising a loan.

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Everything
for
Ladies' and Children's Wear.

Specialists

Tropical Clothing.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,
28, Queen's Road.

Ideas
for
Summer Wear.

Coollest Showrooms
in the
East.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.,
General Drapers, Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of July, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex S.S. *Dandolo* from Venice (transhipped at Port Said).

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONTGOMERYSHIRE."

Captain Jackson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 6th July, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.

DR. KOCH IN JAPAN.

RECEPTION IN TOKYO.

Writing on 17th ult. the *Tokio Chronicle* says:—Yesterday, scientific societies of Japan gave a great reception to Professor Dr. Koch, the eminent physician and bacteriologist. The ceremony took place in the concert hall of the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only available hall of large enough proportions. At two o'clock the hall was filled to overflowing and there must have been present over a thousand people, principally medical men, and the proceedings proved the high respect in which this great scientist is held in Japan. The platform was tastefully decorated with greenery and the hall draped with festoons in black, white, and red, and bedecked with German and Japanese flags. The centre was formed by a shield with the monogram "R.K." Two large laurel wreaths adorned the wall above the dais.

At about half-past two Dr. Koch, accompanied by Mrs. Koch, was escorted into the hall by the chairman of the reception committee, Baron Ishiguro, Surgeon-General in Chief of the Japanese Army, now retired, the audience standing and the band outside playing the German national anthem. On the platform were many distinguished men, among them Marquis Saito (the Premier), Count Katsura, and the German Ambassador, Baron von Mumm, besides several Japanese ladies.

Baron Ishiguro, in introducing the great scientist, said, as he was the oldest Japanese acquainted with Professor Koch, this pleasant honour had been accorded him. All present were well aware of the invaluable service Professor Koch had rendered to mankind not only in the detection of causes but also as a discoverer of new methods of infectious diseases, thus aiding not only hygiene but human activity, agriculture, and industry. His first acquaintance with Professor Koch dated from 1888, when he (Baron Ishiguro) had been sent by the Government for the special purpose of studying preventive measures against cholera, which then annually demanded many victims.

When calling on Professor Koch he was surprised to find the scientist astonishingly well informed on cholera in Japan, which then was considered a rather out-of-the-way country. On a map the savant had entered figures and dates relating to Japan, thus showing that his observation and investigation of this subject extended over the whole world. This deeply impressed the visitor, and he asked Professor Koch if he could not recommend a cheaper substitute for the costly carbolic acid then generally in use. The professor advised lime water, which suggestion was adopted with the best results. This was one instance showing how Japan had been directly benefited by Dr. Koch's teaching, but his indirect influence was even greater. Dr. Kitasato and other bacteriologists in Japan had studied under Professor Koch, and thanks to their efforts Japan was now free from infectious diseases than the neighbouring countries. The Japanese admired and respected Professor Koch, and therefore it gave the Baron great pleasure to introduce this eminent man to the assembly.

Professor Dr. Miura, President of the Tokyo Medical Society, then addressed the distinguished guest, speaking in German. He said the Professor was an indefatigable fighter in the cause of science and a benefactor of mankind, the like of whom seldom visited Japan. He then referred to his discoveries in bacteriology which had enabled surgery to obtain its present height. His methods of breeding bacilli for investigation and steam sterilisation were now universally adopted. More victorious than Alexander, he invaded the realm of the enemies of mankind and combated and conquered cholera and that dread disease, tuberculosis. He went to darkest Africa and showed new ways to science, by discovering the conditions under which the sleeping sickness develops. Dr. Miura closed by hoping that the Professor would find his sojourn in Japan pleasant and enjoyable, and that all present would wish he might long be able to work for the sake of his country and of all mankind.

Mr. Makino, the Minister of Education, followed, and, speaking in English, said that it was Japan's tradition to honour great teachers as well as great generals. Professor Koch had been Japan's direct teacher, "the inspirer of our students who now are leaders of science in our country." Great men cannot help making their influence felt wherever they go; the Professor's presence would act as an incentive to redouble the efforts of Japan's students of science, and his towering personality would have the widest moral influence on his country. The former Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Inouye, had assured them that Germany and Japan were on excellent terms. All present would agree with him that such functions as the present would help to draw both countries still nearer together.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR ON JAPAN'S RECOGNITION OF HER TEACHERS.

Baron von Mumm, the German Ambassador, then rose and said that although he was not down on the list of speakers he nevertheless felt impelled to say a few words in reply to the kind remarks which his Excellency the Minister for Education had made. They had awakened an echo in his own breast. He asked to be excused that he had no speech prepared but he felt compelled to express in the name of Germany his heartfelt thanks to the representatives of the Government and of Japanese science for the reception which they had accorded their great countryman, "of whom we are proud." "Japanese science," he continued, "is a daughter of German science, and Germans are proud of this child. From learners you have become teachers. The years of learning are behind you, and it is to your honour that from the height of your attainment you remember your teacher. Some months ago I had occasion to speak familiarly when in grateful acknowledgement of services rendered you unveiled the monument to Rudolf and Scriba, and to-day I can only repeat what I then said: 'I

again thank you in the name of the German nation for the reception you have accorded our countryman. I thank you with all my heart.'

A short address of welcome sent by the Minister for Health Affairs, who unfortunately was prevented from coming himself, was read by the Vice-Minister.

Thereupon Baron Takagi, retired General Surgeon in Chief of the Navy, reminded the audience that last year the twenty-fifth anniversary of Koch's discovery of the tuberculosis bacillus had been the occasion of forming an international union for preventing and combating tuberculosis, and a large fund had been raised under the name of the Robert Koch Fund, from which were to be assisted those who were working on this field. It had been largely responded to in Germany, England, Egypt, and many other countries, but Japan was not yet represented. He proposed that Japan should also contribute to this laudable object and that the present committee make the necessary arrangements.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S REPLY.

When the guest of the day rose to reply he was received with loud cheers, long continued. Notwithstanding his 65 years, Professor Koch looks strong and holds himself straight, as a man in the prime of life. His eyes have the thoughtful yet kindly look of the scholar, and he possesses the advantage of a musical voice, while his bearing is that of a man full of his subject, yet modest and unassuming with it. He said:—

"It is difficult for me to find words of thanks for the hearty welcome and greeting that has been extended to me. These honours come to me unexpectedly and fill my heart with such pleasurable emotions that I shall keep them for ever in grateful remembrance. I believe, too, that the honours you have bestowed on me are not for me alone, but as already remarked by Baron von Mumm, are meant also for German science. With much pleasure I have heard that you also will contribute to the Robert Koch Fund. I would point out that this institution is not specifically German, but is really international. Experiments and investigations on a large scale are to be made possible by it, and its benefits will be extended to Japan. From this fund means are to be supplied to scientists who work in the investigation and combating of tuberculosis. It gives me satisfaction and joy that the work to which I have dedicated my life has also been of advantage to Japan. But that is not a merit solely to be attributed to me. The scientist can only point out what should be done. How it is to be done must be left to others. But nowhere have I found greater sanitary progress than in Japan. This one can find in certain indications: Plague and cholera have in later years never been able to take firm footing in Japan, though this country is specially exposed to infection from the outside. And another thing. In no previous war have cases of sickness in the field been so small as in the last, which proves that sanitary rules and the laws of infection have been studied and followed by Japanese doctors with the highest intelligence. By such examples one can see that you do not only know how to learn, but also how to apply this learning. I admire these successes and congratulate you on them, and have no doubt that you will have continued successes in national hygiene."

The speech was received with great applause, and after a short pause the Professor said that he had been asked by Baron Ishiguro to give a short account of his latest work. He then delivered a most interesting address on the sleeping sickness, referring often to maps and large illustrations made for this purpose. Dr. Kitasato afterwards translated Professor Koch's speech and lecture. (We have obtained a full report and translation of this lecture and shall publish it separately in an early issue.)

With a brief word of thanks, spoken in German in the name of the gathering by Professor Aoyama, this memorable celebration came to an end at about half-past four.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

The evening entertainment took the form of a gala performance at the Kabukiza Theatre, which lasted from seven o'clock to half-past ten. Here again the foremost men in the world of thought in Japan vied with each other to do honour to the guests of the day. Professor and Mrs. Koch, and a large number of invitations had also been issued to foreign residents. A special feature were the beautiful toilettes of the Japanese ladies, most being in their graceful native costumes. For pleasing colour effect the entertainment could scarcely be surpassed. The theatre, only lately renovated, is itself beautifully decorated, but festooned in coloured lanterns with crossed flags and with the monogram "R.K." the splendour was heightened. All the draperies, with curtains richly embroidered, were in silk, and the dresses worn by the actors were in themselves marvels of art.

In the centre of the first row, before a beautiful flower-arrangement, the fauvels for Professor and Mrs. Koch had been placed, and around them especially invited guests and many Japanese and foreign ladies. Baron von Mumm, with Baroness Ozaki, the wife of the Mayor, were on Dr. Koch's right, while Professor Dr. Baerl and many other distinguished persons had places near to the special guests.

The proceedings were opened by Baron Takagi, former General-Surgeon in Chief of the Navy and a member of the Upper House, who in a speech delivered in English welcomed Professor Koch and his wife to this place of entertainment. "The arts of the East and West do not meet on the same ground," he said, "but we will give our best to make our guests forget the fatiguing journey, and will feel gratified if the entertainment should be acceptable to them." He then again referred to the proposed plan of contributing to the Robert Koch Fund. There were over 20,000 deaths annually from this dread disease, tuberculosis, and the numbers were still increasing. Though there were hygienic societies in Japan, there were none that made tuberculosis its special study, and he proposed that a society should be formed. This would be an

excellent way to show their gratitude to the renowned scientist.

The entertainment consisted of four items, the second one, "The Brothers Saga," purely dramatic and wonderfully realistic, while the others were more pantomimic, with the text sung in recitative by a kind of chorus, while the actors confined themselves to giving expression to the words in measured steps and gestures. In a well-written text-book with artistic cover, the pieces were explained in German, the work of General Staff Surgeon Dr. Mori. The graceful and characteristic movements, expressive action, comic interludes, actors in beautiful rich costumes, with a fine scenic setting, could not but receive the highest appreciation of the audience. The last piece was a specially designed geisha-dance in which the array of beauty and colour surpassed itself. In graceful attitudes, with fans in Japanese and German colours, most intricate evolutions were gone through, and with this symbolic union between Germany and Japan the entertainment came to an end.

After the second part the guests were invited to a supper-room, where a cold collation, with Rhine wine and beer, was served. A number of flash-light pictures were taken during the performances and will form a pleasing souvenir of the memorable festival. The theatre is said to hold over 1,500 persons. It was filled to the last place.

In minor ways it was shown how well the Japanese understand how to make even the smallest details of such a celebration pleasant. In the afternoon all participants in the ceremony received at the entrance a large envelope, containing a booklet with portrait describing Koch's work, a small box with a silver pin, containing a miniature portrait in a chrysanthemum with red petals, also two commemorative postcards, one showing a picture of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, with maps indicating Professor Koch's world-wide activity, the other with his portrait and on the side pictures of all the sinister enemies of mankind which he has made his special study, bacilli, cocci, diplo-cocci, bacteria, trypanosomes, etc., etc.

The *Japan Medical Weekly* and the *Medical World* have special editions recording the visit of Professor Koch with lengthy articles and interesting photographs. These papers were also given to those who took part in the interesting function.

Intimations.

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LABOUR and JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Fleet, &c., at Hongkong, for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1908.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 13th July, 1908.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons Tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of Tender.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1908.

[624]

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand:—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,

BREAKFAST BACON,

CALF'S HEAD & HAM,

PEAS & HAM,

PORC, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,

CHICKEN & HAM,

VEAL & GAME PATES,

MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,

ASSORTED SOUPS,

FRENCH JAM &

FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908.

[35]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSIONERS

AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & Q. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES,

Hongkong, 17th March, 1908.

[66]

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can, no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Aikin, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLAEN, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Everything
for
Ladies' and
Children's
Wear.

Specialists

Tropical
Clothing.

**GENTLEMEN'S
DEPARTMENT,**
28, Queen's Road.

Ideas
for
Summer
Wear.

Coollest
Showrooms
in the
East.

**WM. POWELL,
LTD.,**
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Vaux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of July, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex s.s. *Dandolo* from Venice transhipped at Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONTGOMERYSHIRE."

Captain Jackson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 6th July, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars at 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

DR. KOCH IN JAPAN.

RECEPTION IN TOKYO.

Writing on 17th ult., the Tokio correspondent of the *Japan Chronicle* says:—Yesterday, scientific societies of Japan gave a great reception to Professor Dr. Koch, the eminent physician and bacteriologist. The ceremony took place in the concert hall of the Tokyo Academy of Music; the only available hall of large enough proportions. At two o'clock the hall was filled to overflowing and there must have been present over a thousand people, principally medical men, and the proceedings proved the high respect in which this great scientist is held in Japan. The platform was tastefully decorated with greenery and the hall draped with festoons in black, white, and red, and bedecked with German and Japanese flags. The centre was formed by a shield with the monogram "R.K." Two large laurel wreaths adorned the wall above the dais.

At about half-past two Dr. Koch, accompanied by Mrs. Koch, was escorted into the hall by the chairman of the reception committee, Baron Ishiguro, Surgeon-General in Chief of the Japanese Army, now retired, the audience standing and the band outside playing the German national anthem. On the platform were many distinguished men, among them Marquis Saionji (the Premier), Count Katsura, and the German Ambassador, Baron von Mumm, besides several Japanese ladies.

Baron Ishiguro, in introducing the great scientist, said, as he was the oldest Japanese acquainted with Professor Koch, this pleasant honour had been accorded him. All present were well aware of the invaluable service Professor Koch had rendered to mankind not only in the detection of causes but also as a discoverer of preventives of infectious diseases, thus aiding not only hygiene but human activity, agriculture, and industry. His first acquaintance with Professor Koch dated from 1888, when he (Baron Ishiguro) had been sent by the Government for the special purpose of studying preventive measures against cholera, which then annually demanded many victims.

When calling on Professor Koch he was surprised to find the scientist astonishingly well informed on cholera in Japan, which then was considered a "rather out-of-the-way country." On a map the savant had entered figures and dates relating to Japan, thus showing that his observation and investigation of his subjects extended over the whole world. This deeply impressed the visitor, and he asked Professor Koch if he could not recommend a cheaper substitute for the costly carbolic acid then generally in use. The professor advised lime water, which suggestion was adopted with the best results. This was one instance showing how Japan had been directly benefited by Dr. Koch's teaching, but his indirect influence was even greater. Dr. Kitasato and other bacteriologists in Japan had studied under Professor Koch, and thanks to their effort Japan was now free from infectious diseases, thus the neighbouring countries. The Japanese, admired and respected Professor Koch, and therefore it gave the Baron great pleasure to introduce this eminent man to the assembly.

Professor Dr. Miura, President of the Tokyo Medical Society, then addressed the distinguished guest, speaking in German. He said the Professor was an indefatigable fighter in the cause of science and a benefactor of mankind, the like of whom seldom visited Japan. He then referred to his discoveries in bacteriology which had enabled surgery to obtain its present height. His methods of breeding bacilli for investigation, and steam sterilisation were now universally adopted. More victorious than Alexander, he invaded the realm of the enemies of mankind and combated and conquered cholera and that dread disease, tuberculosis. He went to darkest Africa and showed new ways to science, by discovering the conditions under which the sleeping sickness develops. Dr. Miura closed by hoping that the Professor would find his sojourn in Japan pleasant and enjoyable, and that all present would wish he might long be able to work for the sake of his country and of all mankind.

Mr. Makino, the Minister of Education, followed, and, speaking in English, said that it was Japan's tradition to honour great teachers as well as great generals. Professor Koch had been Japan's direct teacher, "the inspirer of our students who now are leaders of science in our country." Great men cannot help making their influence felt wherever they go; the Professor's presence would act as an incentive to redouble the efforts of Japan's students of science, and his towering personality would have the widest moral influence on his country. The former Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Inouye, had assured them that Germany and Japan were on excellent terms. All present would agree with him that such functions as the present would help to draw both countries still nearer together.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR ON JAPAN'S RECOGNITION OF HER TEACHERS.

Baron von Mumm, the German Ambassador, then rose and said that although he was not down on the list of speakers he nevertheless felt impelled to say a few words in reply to the kind remarks which his Excellency the Minister for Education had made. They had awakened an echo in his own breast. He asked to be excused that he had no speech prepared but he felt compelled to express in the name of Germany his heartfelt thanks to the representatives of the Government and of Japanese science for the reception which they had accorded their great countryman, "of whom we are proud." "Japanese science," he continued, "is a daughter of German science, and Germans are proud of this child. From learners you have become teachers. The years of learning are behind you, and it is to your honour that from the height of your attainment you remember your teacher. Some months ago I had occasion to speak similarly when in grateful acknowledgment of services rendered you unveiled the monument to Beale and Koch, and to-day I can only repeat what I then said."

again thank you in the name of the German nation for the reception you have accorded our countrymen. I thank you with all my heart."

A short address of welcome sent by the Minister for Home Affairs, who unfortunately was prevented from coming himself, was read by the Vice-Minister.

Thereupon Baron Takagi, retired General Surgeon in Chief of the Navy, reminded the audience that last year the twenty-fifth anniversary of Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus had been the occasion of forming an international union for preventing and combating tuberculosis, and a large fund had been raised under the name of the Robert-Koch Fund, from which were to be assisted those who were working on this field. It had been largely responded to in Germany, England, Egypt, and many other countries, but Japan was not yet represented. He proposed that Japan should also contribute to this laudable object and that the present committee make the necessary arrangements.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S REPLY.

When the guest of the day rose to reply he was received with loud cheers, long continued. Notwithstanding his 65 years, Professor Koch looks strong and holds himself straight as a man in the prime of life. His eyes have the thoughtful yet kindly look of the scholar, and he possesses the advantage of a musical voice, while his bearing is that of a man full of his subject, yet modest and unassuming with it. He said:—

"It is difficult for me to find words of thanks for the hearty welcome and greeting that has been extended to us. These honours come to me so unexpectedly and fill my heart with such pleasurable emotions that I shall keep them for ever in grateful remembrance. I believe, too, that the honours you have bestowed on me are not for me alone, but, as already remarked by Baron von Mumm, are meant also for German science. With much pleasure I have heard that you also will contribute to the Robert-Koch Fund. I would point out that this institution is not specifically German, but is really international. Experiments and investigations on a large scale are to be made possible by it, and its benefits will be extended to Japan. From this fund means are to be supplied to scientists who work in the investigation and combating of tuberculosis. It gives me satisfaction and joy that the work to which I have dedicated my life has also been of advantage to Japan. But that is not a merit solely to be attributed to me. The scientist can only point out what should be done. How it is to be done must be left to others. But nowhere have I found greater sanitary progress than in Japan. This one can find in certain indications: Plague and cholera have in later years never been able to take firm footing in Japan, though this country is specially exposed to infection from the outside. And another thing. In no previous war have cases of sickness in the field been so small as in the last, which proves that sanitary rules and the laws of infection have been studied and followed by Japanese doctors with the highest intelligence. By such examples one can see that you do not only know how to learn, but also how to apply this learning. I admire these successes and congratulate you on them, and have no doubt that you will have continued successes in national hygiene."

The speech was received with great applause, and after a short pause the Professor said that he had been asked by Baron Ishiguro to give a short account of his latest work. He then delivered a most interesting address on the sleeping sickness, referring often to maps and large illustrations made for this purpose. Dr. Kitasato afterwards translated Professor Koch's speech and lecture. (We have obtained a full report and translation of this lecture and shall publish it separately in an early issue.)

With a brief word of thanks, spoken in German in the name of the gathering by Professor Aoyama, this memorable celebration came to an end at about half-past four.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

The evening entertainment took the form of a gala performance at the Kabukiza Theatre, which lasted from seven o'clock to half-past ten. Here again the foremost men in the world of thought in Japan vied with each other to do honour to the guests of the day, Professor and Mrs. Koch, and a large number of invitations had also been issued to foreign residents. A special feature were the beautiful toilettes of the Japanese ladies, most being in their graceful native costumes. For pleasing colour effect the entertainment could scarcely be surpassed. The theatre, only lately renovated, is itself beautifully decorated, but festooned with coloured lanterns with crossed flags and with the monogram "R.K." the splendour was heightened. All the draperies, with curtains richly embroidered, were in silk, and the dresses worn by the actors were in themselves marvels of art.

again thank you in the name of the German nation for the reception you have accorded our countrymen. I thank you with all my heart."

A short address of welcome sent by the Minister for Home Affairs, who unfortunately was prevented from coming himself, was read by the Vice-Minister.

Thereupon Baron Takagi, retired General Surgeon in Chief of the Navy, reminded the audience that last year the twenty-fifth anniversary of Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus had been the occasion of forming an international union for preventing and combating tuberculosis, and a large fund had been raised under the name of the Robert-Koch Fund, from which were to be assisted those who were working on this field. It had been largely responded to in Germany, England, Egypt, and many other countries, but Japan was not yet represented. He proposed that Japan should also contribute to this laudable object and that the present committee make the necessary arrangements.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S REPLY.

When the guest of the day rose to reply he was received with loud cheers, long continued. Notwithstanding his 65 years, Professor Koch looks strong and holds himself straight as a man in the prime of life. His eyes have the thoughtful yet kindly look of the scholar, and he possesses the advantage of a musical voice, while his bearing is that of a man full of his subject, yet modest and unassuming with it. He said:—

"It is difficult for me to find words of thanks for the hearty welcome and greeting that has been extended to us. These honours come to me so unexpectedly and fill my heart with such pleasurable emotions that I shall keep them for ever in grateful remembrance. I believe, too, that the honours you have bestowed on me are not for me alone, but, as already remarked by Baron von Mumm, are meant also for German science. With much pleasure I have heard that you also will contribute to the Robert-Koch Fund. I would point out that this institution is not specifically German, but is really international. Experiments and investigations on a large scale are to be made possible by it, and its benefits will be extended to Japan. From this fund means are to be supplied to scientists who work in the investigation and combating of tuberculosis. It gives me satisfaction and joy that the work to which I have dedicated my life has also been of advantage to Japan. But that is not a merit solely to be attributed to me. The scientist can only point out what should be done. How it is to be done must be left to others. But nowhere have I found greater sanitary progress than in Japan. This one can find in certain indications: Plague and cholera have in later years never been able to take firm footing in Japan, though this country is specially exposed to infection from the outside. And another thing. In no previous war have cases of sickness in the field been so small as in the last, which proves that sanitary rules and the laws of infection have been studied and followed by Japanese doctors with the highest intelligence. By such examples one can see that you do not only know how to learn, but also how to apply this learning. I admire these successes and congratulate you on them, and have no doubt that you will have continued successes in national hygiene."

The speech was received with great applause, and after a short pause the Professor said that he had been asked by Baron Ishiguro to give a short account of his latest work. He then delivered a most interesting address on the sleeping sickness, referring often to maps and large illustrations made for this purpose. Dr. Kitasato afterwards translated Professor Koch's speech and lecture. (We have obtained a full report and translation of this lecture and shall publish it separately in an early issue.)

With a brief word of thanks, spoken in German in the name of the gathering by Professor Aoyama, this memorable celebration came to an end at about half-past four.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

The evening entertainment took the form of a gala performance at the Kabukiza Theatre, which lasted from seven o'clock to half-past ten. Here again the foremost men in the world of thought in Japan vied with each other to do honour to the guests of the day, Professor and Mrs. Koch, and a large number of invitations had also been issued to foreign residents. A special feature were the beautiful toilettes of the Japanese ladies, most being in their graceful native costumes. For pleasing colour effect the entertainment could scarcely be surpassed. The theatre, only lately renovated, is itself beautifully decorated, but festooned with coloured lanterns with crossed flags and with the monogram "R.K." the splendour was heightened. All the draperies, with curtains richly embroidered, were in silk, and the dresses worn by the actors were in themselves marvels of art.

In the centre of the first row, before a beautiful flower-arrangement, the fastenings for Professor and Mrs. Koch had been placed, and around them especially invited guests and many Japanese and foreign ladies. Baron von Mumm, with Baroness Orski, the wife of the Mayor, were on Dr. Koch's right, while Professor Dr. Baek and many other distinguished persons had places near to the special guests.

The proceedings were opened by Baron Takagi, former General-Surgeon in Chief of the Navy and a member of the Upper House, who in a speech delivered in English welcomed Professor Koch and his wife to this place of entertainment. "The arts of the East and West do not meet on the same ground," he said, "but we will give our best to make our guests forget the fatiguing journey, and will feel gratified if the entertainment should be acceptable to them." He then again referred to the proposed plan of contributing to the Robert-Koch Fund. There were over 100,000 people annually from this dread disease, tuberculosis, and the numbers were still increasing. Though there were hygienic regulations in Japan, there were none that made tuberculosis a special study, and he proposed that a society should be formed. This would be an

excellent way to show their gratitude to the renowned scientist.

The entertainment consisted of four items, the second one, "The Brothers Saga," purely dramatic and wonderfully realistic, while the others were more pantomimic, with the text sung in recitative by a kind of chorus, while the actors confined themselves to giving expressions to the words in measured steps and gestures in a well-written text-book with artistic cover, the pieces were explained in German, the work of General Staff Surgeon Dr. Mori. The graceful and characteristic movements, expressive action, comic interludes, actors in beautiful rich costumes, with a fine scenic setting, could not but receive the highest appreciation of the audience. The last piece was a specially designed glee-dance in which the array of beauty and colour surpassed itself in graceful attitudes, with fans in Japanese and German colour, most intricate evolutions were gone through, and with this symmetrical union between Germany and Japan the entertainment came to an end.

After the second part the guests were invited to a supper-room, where a cold collation, with Rhine wine and beer, was served. A number of flash-light pictures were taken during the performances and will form a pleasing souvenir of the memorable festival. The theatre is said to hold over 1,500 persons. It was filled to the last place.

In minor ways it was shown how well the Japanese understand how to make even the smallest details of such a celebration pleasant. In the afternoon all participants in the ceremony received at the entrance a large envelope, containing a booklet with portrait describing Koch's work, a small box with a silver pin, containing a miniature portrait in a chrysanthemum with red petals, also two commemorative postcards, one showing a picture of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, with maps indicating Professor Koch's world-wide activity, the other with his portrait and on the side pictures of all the sinister enemies of mankind, which he has made his special study, bacilli, cocci, diplo-cocci, bacteria, trypanosomes, etc., etc.

The *Japan Medical Weekly* and the *Medical World* have special editions recording the visit of Professor Koch with lengthy articles and interesting photographs. These papers were also given to those who took part in the interesting function.

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LABOUR AND JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Fleet, &c., at Hongkong, for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1908.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 13th July, 1908.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of Tender.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1908.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,

BREAKFAST BACON,

CULF'S HEAD & HAM,

PEAS & HAM,

PORC, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,

CHICKEN & HAM,

VEAL & GAME PATES,

MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,

ASSORTED SOUPS,

FRENCH JAM &

FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

Intimations.

DOZE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appeared to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of GOLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLAIN, Manager.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a tea-cupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.PRICES PER PINT 50 Cents
GALLON.....\$2.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

133

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 11, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

(Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.)

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
Weekly—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and for overseas, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. (On payment by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.)
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

MARRIAGE.

On June 24, 1908, at Shanghai, ANDREW EDMUND COLLINS, to Miss MARIA ANGELINA PLACE REMEDIOS.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

CATTLE RAISING AS A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The once large trade conducted between Hongkong and the Philippines has been a source of concern to the local authorities and those engaged in that profitable trade by the reason of the new laws enacted by the Philippine Government which threatened the existence of that trade. As an important source of wealth cattle raising has long been recognised in the Colony, and tentative efforts have been made on the mainland, in the New Territories, with a view of contributing another factor to the prosperity of the port. Similarly, in Siam attention has been directed to the great scope which the country affords for developing and extending its agricultural possibilities. By improved methods of cultivation the rice-crop of the kingdom could be immensely increased annually, and by appointing agriculturists of experience in the different provinces who would be able to give expert advice and direction, various other crops could also be raised which would be a great source of wealth to the country. More recently cattle raising has been brought under public notice and in introducing the subject, the *Siam Free Press* remarks:—

"This is a very important branch, and one that has not until now received sufficient attention. In many parts of Siam there are thousands and thousands of acres of rich land capable of raising a hundred

times the number of herds which are raised on them at present. Besides, when we consider the constant drain on the cattle that are, there is every reason to fear that the supply is not keeping pace with the demand, or, in other words, that the number of cattle raised in Siam is fast diminishing. Cattle-dealers say that the supply is becoming scarcer each year, and the price of the animals is becoming higher in proportion. This should not be the case, but on the contrary the herds of the land should be increasing in numbers, even with supplying the neighbouring markets with prime beef together with abundance for local consumption. Not only cows, but sheep in great numbers, could be raised in Siam. By importing improved breeds, of sheep and cows into the country and by establishing breeding farms, the work of cattle-raising in Siam could be developed to an enormous extent, and made a great source of wealth both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to the Government. The work, of course, will require capital and enterprise to commence with, but there should be found in Siam many rich and enterprising gentlemen who could establish such farms, and assist and encourage the peasantry in the work. The much neglected, but very useful and enduring pony of Siam could also be improved. As a beast of burden and labour its services will be always required in all parts of the country; and in proportion as roads are made in the various provinces connecting the different localities the services of the pony will be in greater demand than ever.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. A. C. Franklin will act as Government analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Browne or until further notice, with effect from the 16th ult.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally, and pending the receipt of His Majesty's Exequatur, Mr. Joao Joaquim Leiria as Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

The *China Critic* hears that the C. N. Co.'s *Min*, its well-known round bottomed coast ports, has been sold to Messrs. Geo. McBain & Co. and will in future be employed in Southern waters.

We are informed that the manager of the Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that the Bank has declared a dividend of 8% for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

THE warships in port and some of the merchant vessels, including also the American-owned steam-launches were dressed in honour of Independence Day, to-day. The United States Consul-General held a reception in the forenoon.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C.T.E., takes over the position of General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on July 1. Mr. Pope was lent to the Railway by the Indian Government for three years, and we understand that his services have been obtained for another three years.—*N. G. D. News.*

It is reported that the dollar mint at Wuchang, which has stopped work since a very long time, is about to resume operations, as recently it has received a large quantity of silver to the value of over one hundred thousand taels from a certain native bank which is to be used for the coining of dollars.

THE Peking correspondent of the *Li Ji*, in the course of a telegram, states that the Chinese Government has amended the regulations relating to the import of arms. By the new regulations, which was to come into force on the 1st inst., not more than seven rifles and 2,000 cartridges will be allowed to be imported as samples.

Mr. Henry Humphreys, of the Hongkong firm of that name, who has been, with his wife, visiting Tientsin, left for Peking on 24th ult. and will return south via Hankow and Shanghai. Messrs. Humphreys & Co. are the managers of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., whose head offices are in Hongkong.—*China Critic.*

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Tai-yuan-fu to the *P. & T. T.* says:—"An interesting visitor has been here for some time in the person of Baron Mannerheim, who has come overland from Helsinki in Finland via Kashgar and Lanchow. He gives glowing accounts of the country round him and of the 'spirit of progress at Lanchow.'"

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, Holy Communion will follow the 11 a.m. service of Morning Prayer and Sermon. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The offerings will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, but gifts in relief of the sufferers by floods in South China will be welcomed and should be placed in the bags in marked envelopes.

CHEROO becoming again infected with a low-class of foreigners, the Taitai has engaged a European police inspector, and two Indian sub-inspectors from Shanghai, but without a better class of constable we are afraid very little will be done, as the Chinese policeman of native cities are quite useless, except trained and managed by foreigners, like our native city police.

REFERRING to the exceedingly valuable paper by Mr. Clement of the Hongkong Civil Service on the consumption of opium in China and in Hongkong, the *Singapore Free Press* says:—"The subject is dealt with from a mathematical point of view, and the estimate of two per cent. of the population of China as opium smokers, is based on actual figures given by Mr. Clement, and worked out. It is a historical contribution to the subject."

West River Floods.

OVER \$10,000 COLLECTED.

ACTIVITY OF THE BAZAAR COMMITTEE.

How remarkably the Chinese, both in Hongkong and out of it, are responding to the appeal from the Tung Wa Hospital for money to aid of the enormous number of the distressed within the regions visited by the flood, will be seen from the fact that the first estimate which was formed of the probable amount collectable by the Tung Wa Hospital Committee, has already been greatly exceeded. Within two weeks of the inauguration of the appeal-campaign, the directors of that most admirable institution are rewarded by the knowledge that, through their individual and collective efforts, the large sum of \$10,000, which is believed to be the maximum Hongkong was capable of collecting on behalf of Canton, has already been exceeded by considerably over 10%. The amount to the credit of the fund up to this morning had already attained the magnificent total of \$13,300.

When we stated yesterday that about \$87,500 had been collected up to noon of Friday, some of the subscription lists had not then been returned to headquarters. As a matter of fact, the exact amount received up to and inclusive of Thursday was \$88,306.00; that amount was augmented by some \$1,000 locally yesterday, so that by last evening, the total had exceeded \$91,300.

SPLENDID RESPONSE FROM THE STRAITS.

The enterprising, wealthy and influential Chinese communities residing in Saigon, Singapore and the Federated Malay States, where they have amassed their fortunes of millions, and secured comfortable competencies from rice mills, tin mines and rubber plantations, have made splendid, praiseworthy responses to the appeals from the Hongkong Chinese hospital on behalf of their compatriots in the districts bordering on the West and North Rivers. In the course of the week, we have already recorded contributions from Chinese within the Straits Settlements and in California which totalled the not inconsiderable sum of \$19,000. To-day, we have to add to that large amount, a still larger sum, namely, one of \$22,000, all coming from the rice merchants in Saigon and the wealthy miners and traders in the sister colony of Singapore and the Federated Malay States. Details of the remittances are as follows:—

Kuala Lumpur forwards a second subscription of \$4,000 to the Tung Wa Hospital. The drawing is made on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and was advised by the Kwong Siew Society. From Singapore a T.T. on the Holland Bank (Netherlands Trading Society), by the Tung Chai, enables the Tung Wa Hospital to draw on that Bank to the extent of \$10,000.

The Chinese at Ipoh, Federated Malay States have remitted through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China a sum of \$1,000.

From Cholon, the famous place whence the millions of piculs of rice are milled each year for export from Saigon, the opulent Rice Kings, have advised through their Society known as the Fui Shing, a contribution of \$5,000. The order for payment is made on the Nam Pak Hong firm of rice merchants, namely, the Kwong Yuen.

THE IRON MERCHANTS' DONATION. The numerous guilds in Hongkong, as usual, have manifested in no uncertain manner their liberality and co-operative spirit of charity. On the present occasion, the Iron and Metal Guild has donated the sum of \$1,000.

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS. The perambulating boxes which were designed for the receipt of small contributions have accounted for in the aggregate \$300 in round figures. It is remarkable that the largest of these contributions stand to the credit of the poorest district in Hongkong, Wanchai, enjoys the honour of the distinction of being the most liberal among the coolies and the labouring classes. From the under-world at Shek-tung-tsi, the contributions received in the travelling boxes amount to next to nothing.

SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS. The schools attended by Chinese scholars have also contributed their quota towards the relief of the flood sufferers. The list includes the following:—

Queen's College, \$490.05.
Yuk Tei Yee She, \$188.35.
Diocesan School, boys and teaching staff, \$55.71.
St. Stephen's College, through Mr. Tang Chee Kin, \$78.35.
Several other schools contribute minor amounts.

MR. DORABJI'S GIFT.

Mr. Dorabji has forwarded this morning to the Tung Wa Hospital fifty baskets of biscuits containing 5,000 lbs. in all. The gift, which is gratefully acknowledged, will be shipped to Canton on Monday morning by the *s. Chung-shan* whence it will be distributed to the famine-stricken districts.

It might not have occurred to the Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital to appeal to the hundreds of Chinese who travel daily between Hongkong, Canton and Macao river steamers. These travellers should be a fruitful source whence helpful assistance might be derived, and were boxes to be placed by permission of the captains of steamers on board their vessels, there is every likelihood of a few hundred dollars being obtained from the travelling Chinese public.

The committee of the Tung Wa should certainly give the suggestion a consideration, and were they to approach the management of the River Steamship Companies, we imagine that no difficulty will be placed in the way of collectors who are working in the interests of the Relief Funds.

THE "AL FRESCO" BAZAAR.

The committee of the "al fresco" bazaar to be held in Kennedy Town, from the 20th to the

16th inst. are working with considerable energy with a view of making the (the) a conspicuous success, both from a financial point of view and as a means of providing entertainment to the public, both European and Chinese, in return for their money. The executive committee, as is announced in the business section of this issue, consists of Mr. Fung Wa Choo, Chairman, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, vice-Chairman, assisted by the Hon. Mr. Wei A. Yuk, C.M.O., and Messrs. Liu Chu Pak, Chan Hong Yu, Lai Kwai Poi, Tam Hok Po, Chao Siu Ki, Wong Lai Chuen, Tam Tze Keng, Leung Poi Chi and Fung Yan Tsun. In order to make the committee a thoroughly representative one, however, the names of some hundred and eighty Chinese ladies and gentlemen have been added. The numerical strength of the committee is a guarantee that the fête initiated entirely by the Chinese, for the first time in Hongkong will be on an elaborate scale and will provide features never before attempted in "al fresco" (fête) promoted by the European community in the Colony. The Committee held a meeting at the office of the Registrar-General in the forenoon yesterday, and as a result, a public appeal is made through the medium of our columns for gifts from European ladies and gentlemen which will be exhibited for sale at the bazaar commencing Friday next, and the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Flood Relief Funds.

We understand prominent ladies in Chinese society have been approached for their services as stall-holders. Whether those services have been promised or not remains to be ascertained early next week.

ITALIAN CONVENT'S OFFER.

Even before the public appeal to which we have referred appeared in print, we have good authority for stating that as soon as the first report appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the projected bazaar, the Superiors of the Italian Convent addressed a letter to a leading member of the executive committee in which they hoped that the committee would accept the offer which was made on behalf of the Chinese girls in the Convent and, in particular, of the Chinese orphans, of articles of needlework of which the Sisters were glad to supervise the production by the girls themselves. The Sisters were much moved by the published report of the terrible distress the Chinese in the neighbouring provinces were suffering; and as they felt that they could not extend any aid in person, they were prompted to make the offer as a mark of the practical sympathy which they felt with the Chinese in their hour of severe trial. We believe that before the receipt of an acknowledgment of the Convent's offer, the orphans were already busily employed with their deft fingers on articles of utility and particularly attractive to the Chinese patrons who will no doubt visit the bazaar in very large numbers.

We have also on the authority of a member of the committee that similar contributions will be forthcoming from Miss Eyre's orphanage. The assistance culled from two such important institutions is in itself a sufficient assurance that the committee will not be appealing to the European community in vain for such presents as may be suitable for disposal on the stalls at Kennedy Town on Friday next and following days.

RELIEF IN CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd July.
The Flood Relief Committee has convened a meeting for to-day for the purpose of discussing further measures to be adopted for relief work.

REPAIRING THE RAILROAD. The Canton-Samshui railway has been badly damaged in several places, and repair work is hurriedly pushed on. It is expected that trains on this line will be able to resume service in about ten days.

FA-YUEN DISTRICT.

A letter from Fa Yuen district, giving the extent of loss of life and property by the recent flood, was received here yesterday. It stated that some two hundred shops in the Shing Hou market on the outskirts of the city were submerged and over three hundred lives were lost. About a hundred houses along the river bank were swept away, adding considerably to the mortality. So far, about one hundred and eighty corpses have been recovered on the river.

OFFICIAL DELINQUENTS.

An official in the Nankai district was dismissed and another in Ching Yuen district severely reprimanded by the Viceroy for neglect of duty in failing to render satisfactory assistance to the flood-sufferers, and also for neglecting to furnish an immediate report on the distress caused by the inundation, within their respective districts.

FIFTY-THREE engagements were reported during the month of May between the Japanese forces and Korean insurgents. The Koreans lost 549 and the Japanese 30 killed. The insurgents numbered the Japanese forces by five to one. The greatest activity of the rebels was in the provinces of Hamkyong and Kwangwando. The movement is now said to have lost all semblance of organization, since the recognized insurgent leader, surrendered at Seoul on May 27.

NOTING the falling off of revenue since the war, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has introduced a number of reforms. Among others, the company has opened regular services with ports of the Saeyo district, and also new services with Korea. These arrangements have resulted in an increase of expenditure, but at the same time revenue has increased. Despite the general depression of trade during the present half-year, the company's steamers have carried more passengers and cargo, and the result of the working for the present half-year is estimated to show a great improvement on those of the two preceding periods.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

STRIKE AT PAKHOI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd July.
It is reported from Pakhoi that the people have gone on strike owing to the fact that they were not satisfied with the manner the searching for arms and ammunition was conducted by the Likin officials there.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS. The amount of Likin dues collected in Canton during the last ten days of the 5th moon, as reported by the Likin officials, was taels 26,337.51.5.

THE VICEROY'S INDISPOSITION. Owing to indisposition H.E. the Viceroy was not able to be present to-day at the distribution of certificates to the graduates of the Ling Nam College. Taotai Wen was, therefore, deputed by the Viceroy to act as his representative.

STAMP DUTY. After a great deal of consideration, the Canton authorities have now again contemplated the introduction of a stamp duty in Kwangtung province. It is ascertained that an office will be shortly opened in Canton in connection with the levy of this duty.

OPIMUM LICENCES.

The Canton high authorities recently appeared to be more energetic in enforcing the prohibition of opium-smoking. The police authorities have now changed the forms of licences to be issued to applicants; they will assume the form of wooden boards instead of paper, and on these boards the name, age and residence of each smoker will be given together with the quantity of opium the licensee consumes daily, etc. These boards are by no means of small size, but the smokers are required to carry them in their person when proceeding to buy opium. Each smoker is allowed to buy opium only once a day.

MATERIAL FOR CEMENT.

The clay in the vicinity of Luk Po, along the Whampoa Bund, has been found suitable for the manufacture of bricks and that in another place in the immediate neighbourhood suitable for cement. The Canton Government Cement Factory has called for tenders for the supply to the factory of clay from both those places.

GREAT FIRE IN OSAKA.

DESTRUCTION OF AUTOMOBILES.

Early on Friday morning at about 1.20, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 31st ult., fire broke out in a godown on the premises at Ebisu-machi, Inamichi, Osaka, of the Osaka Automobile Company. Fanned by a southwesterly wind, which was blowing hard at the time, the flames rapidly spread, and threatened the barracks of the 22nd Regiment, situated close by. The fire brigade of the Namba Police, assisted by soldiers, worked vigorously, but the fire hydrants proved powerless. The steam fire-engine was then brought out, and by using the water from the river, the flames were got under control just after 3 o'clock. In all 36 houses, including the building of the Automobile Company, were totally destroyed, four more being badly damaged. The office of the company was being removed to Daito, Saginuma, Nishi-nari, and the furniture had almost all been taken away. The buildings of the company and the automobiles destroyed were insured for ¥40,000 with the Tokyo Fire office, ¥20,000 with the Meiji Fire, ¥2,400 with the Kyodo Fire, and ¥5,000 each with the Osaka and Yamato Fire offices.

The Osaka Mainichi reports that the godown of the company burnt down contained thirteen automobiles, which were destroyed. Of this number, eleven were insured with the Tokyo, Meiji, Osaka, and Yamato Fire offices for ¥70,000. After the fire the company sent in its claims to the fire offices concerned. Upon inquiry, the fire offices found that the company was in possession of 23 automobiles, and of this number eleven, all of which were destroyed, were covered by insurance. They were the newest machines, and the remainder, not covered by insurance, were supposed to be out of use and unfit for service; yet the company continued to employ them after the fire. This is causing trouble between the company and the insurance offices. The company maintains that the numbers on the vehicles destroyed correspond with those insured, and that it is therefore justified in claiming the insurance money.

We note that a St. Petersburg millionaire has donated a sum of 200,000 roubles for purposes of investigation in Siberia. An office has been opened at Vladivostok to carry out the purpose of this bequest, and branch offices are to be established at several places throughout the district in question.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1908, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Specie in Amount.	Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	\$3,661,452	\$1,800,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	13,939,440	10,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	156,522	129,000
Total,	\$17,757,414	12,929,000

OWING to the recent incident on the frontier of Tonkin, the Peking Government has instructed the Viceroy at Yunnan, Hui Liang, to exercise more care in carrying out his functions, "so as to give to foreigners no loopholes for criticism" and to reorganise the Army of Yunnan on a sound basis. On the other hand, Viceroy Hui Liang, who has been repeatedly reprimanded for his inability to prevent the outbreak of the recent rebellion, has telegraphed to Peking asking to be allowed to resign his office. In reply to this application an Imperial Rescript has been issued ordering the Viceroy to abandon the idea until the situation in Yunnan has been assumed in a better condition.

IN SORROW NOT IN ANGER.

We read with interest and amusement an article in the *Sun Tien Pao* dealing with the matter of the boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese. The writer's argument may be summarised practically as follows:—

A certain gentleman has communicated to the paper the astonishing discovery that he has made in connection with the *Tatsu Maru* affair. He discovers that the Chinese officials are ignorant when treating on matters of Foreign affairs. With reference to the *Tatsu Maru* affair he states that China is in the wrong and yet the Cantonese boycott the Japanese. The French over a controversy on the Yunnan border have now made a demand on China, but the French are in the wrong. Now here China has fair ground to boycott the French, because they make a demand when they have no just cause. Will they do this or will they make still more glaring their unfairness to Japan? Who has been more liberal to China, France or Japan? The inference is conveyed that Japan has always played the loving fraternal role, and China's unfair treatment in boycotting her, for making a perfectly just and friendly claim, is a cruel shock to tender-hearted Japan.

The appeal to China's better nature is touching. The sorrow of the race, whose only fault has been a too loving friendship, when treated with base ingratitude, is almost heart compelling. There can be no doubt that China's duty lies clear before her. She should take her kind-hearted, little neighbour by the hand and, with sorrow and shame, apologise for her unfairness in boycotting an good friend. China's Ministers should be eternally grateful for the enlightenment thus given to them. Their righteous anger, of course, should be directed against the French who, cruelly and brutally, make an unjust demand upon China. They could by stirring up the people against the unjust Frenchmen divert public attention from the business of boycotting their brothers the Japanese and in a little time this could be magnanimously forgotten.

Splendid! Unfortunately the French demand has not yet become beligerently insistent and the whole affair may be amicably settled; also there happen to be two opinions concerning the justice of the *Tatsu Maru* affair. This is sad!—*Chinese Public Opinion.*

THE NINGPO GUILD.

PROPOSED V. LUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

The following is a translation of an express issued by a body of Ningpo merchants calling upon their compatriots to form a volunteer association in Hankow:—

Our Ningpo brethren, we have some important words for you to hear. Hankow is now a changed port, the Hankow-Hankow Railway is completed, and the river steamers are numerous. The port of Hankow will become luxurious, and its commercial influence greater than that of Shanghai. The able people of China will have a large interest in this port. The Ningpo men will do more business, some will establish companies, some firms, and some shops. A few years ago only 1000 Ningpo men resided in Hankow, now there are over 10,000, and in time we may expect to see 10,000 here. For the protection of these we propose to form a volunteer association among our fellow-countrymen. It is necessary to those of our country to live in touch with one another, and we ask you to send your names and addresses as well as the names of your family to the Ningpo guild. This guild was formerly created by the medicine merchants of Ningpo but now it belongs to all the people of Ningpo. We propose now that all Ningpo people, whether mandarins, merchants, or labourers will be registered at this guild, and thus form an association just like the registration of foreigners at their various consulates. After that, if trouble comes steps will be taken to protect the lives and property of all people registered at the guild. Is this not a good idea? Now is the time for you Ningpo people to come forward and help in this good work.—*Hankow Daily News.*

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Marckuria*) 5th inst, 6 a.m.
French (*Touraine*) 6th inst.
German (*Scharnhorst*) 14th inst.
American (*Nippon Maru*) 15th inst.
Indian (*Kutang*) 17th inst.

The Boston S.S. Co.'s *s. Saurie* arrived at Yokohama on 3rd inst.
The Boston S.S. Co.'s *s. Americ* arrived at Yokohama on 3rd inst.

The *s. Zaffro* left Manila on 4th inst., and is due here on 6th inst., at 6 p.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *s. Guangy* left Vancouver p.m., on 2nd inst., for Hongkong via the usual ports of Call.

The N. Y. K. s. *s. Amatsubo* Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 4th inst., and is expected here on 6th inst.

The T. K. K. s. *Nippon Maru* will sail from Yokohama on 5th inst., and will be due to arrive at Hongkong on 15th inst.

The Apco Co.'s *s. Japan* from Yokohama and Kobe, left Moll on this morning, and may be expected here on 8th inst., after noon.

The Imperial German Mail *s. Scharnhorst*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 16th ult., left Colombo to-day, a.m., and may be expected here on 14th inst.

A COMMISSION appointed by the Governor-General of Indo-China to report on the proposed works for the improvement of the harbour of Haiphong, which includes an extension of the docks, a railway station near the latter, and a graving dock, estimated the outlay at seven millions of francs. To meet the outlay, the commission proposed the levy of a toll on all merchandise imported and exported at that port, which may be the basis of a 100,000 francs a year. The balance will be met by raising a loan.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

NAVAL BASES.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd July.

It is proposed by the Imperial Government to select four ports whereat to establish naval bases on the maritime coasts of China.

The selections are to be made from among the following provinces:—Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fokien and Kwangtung.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

A STANDARD COIN PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd July.

The Chinese Government proposes to mint a national silver coin for circulation through the Empire of a standard weight of 7.2 candareens.

[The adoption of this standard will make the coin uniform with the Mexican and British dollars.—Ed., H.K.T.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd July.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, has again tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.

The French Minister at Peking has again pressed the Waiwupai for a settlement of his Government's claim in connection with the Yunnan frontier incidents.

In reply, the Chinese Foreign Office declines to entertain the French demands which are considered to be too exacting.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd July.

At the meeting of the Grand Councilors the other day on the subject of Constitutional Government, Prince Ching expressed the opinion that the matter should be referred to the Viceroy and Governors of Provinces, and that the Council should be guided by the majority of views ascertained as a result of the reference.

Their Excellencies Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai were opposed to Prince Ching's proposal, on the ground that much delay would ensue before replies could be forthcoming. Moreover, the views may be so divergent that no guide would be afforded by them.

In the end it was decided that the question be submitted to the Imperial Government for a decision.

Persia.

LONDON, 2nd July.

German telegrams received from Teheran state that the Shah has complained to King Edward that the British Legation is granting asylum to refugees, and that King Edward has replied "defending the action of the Legation, and drawing attention to the numerous executions which have taken place without trial."

The British Foreign Office admits that King Edward and the Shah have exchanged telegrams, but cannot make public the text.

Later.

Replying to questions, Sir Edward Grey said that Persian affairs were very little touched upon at the meeting of the King and the Shah at Reval, and that where mention was made, it related solely to frontier disputes.

As regards the commercial frontier surrounding the Legation if this should be withdrawn, we should require a guarantee for the safety of refugees before they left the Legation, and if accused of crime distinct from political offences, an assurance of a fair trial at which the Legation would be represented.

MR. CLEMENTI'S MEMORANDUM.

A STRAITS APPRECIATION.

Mr. C. Clementi, Assistant Colonial Secretary at Hongkong, has made a valuable contribution to the literature on the opium traffic. The *Strait Times* says:—Those who know Mr. Clementi, who is one of the ablest young men in the Colonial Service, will place absolute reliance upon the facts he collects and will attach considerable weight to the deductions he makes. We are pleased to note that Mr. Clementi's official document is a reply to the reiterated statements of prominent anti-opium leaders like the Rev. Dr. Griffith John, Mr. George Cadbury, the Rev. R. F. Horton, and Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., who said "from the point of view of reform the blackest opium spots in China are the spots under British rule." He also refers to the speeches at the famous Hotel Cecil breakfast reported in "National Righteousness," with which we have dealt ourselves on one or two occasions. The anti-opiumists have had the field to themselves so long that we welcome the revelation of feeling which their reiterated misrepresentations have created, and we trust Mr. Clementi's statement will be circulated widely throughout the world wherever the anti-opium campaign has reached. It will be seen from that statement upon how slim a foundation the wild assertions of Mr. Joseph G. Alexander and Mr. Theodore C. Taylor are based in regard to China, and we hope some members of the Straits Settlements service will emulate Mr. Clementi by preparing a similar statement in regard to the Malay Peninsula. After quoting from Mr. Clementi's memorandum at some length, the article concludes:—Before any step is taken by the Imperial Government in accordance with the pledge given by Colonel Seely in the House of Commons without consulting this Colony, we trust strong representations will be made by the Governor against any interference with this Colony, as has been done in Hongkong, and that the official Members of Council, and any of the local bodies which interest themselves in the affairs of the Colony, will give the Government the strongest support to defeat the machinations of the anti-opiumists. Perhaps the best course to take would be to tie like Mr. Brer Rabbit, until such time as an overt step is taken by the Colonial Office; but as a rule Colonial Office steps are never retraced. It should be made abundantly clear that the Colony strongly disapproves of any tampering with this question; to the detriment of the Colony's finances, at the bidding of frenzied fanatics whose arguments are based upon assumptions and bolstered up by constant misrepresentation.

BOMB SCARES IN BOMBAY.

THE HAND-WRITING ON THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The sedition-monger seems to be getting a lot of fun in Bombay just now. He now appears to have extended his operations to railway carriages, where "seditious" writings have lately been found, "exhorting" the Indians "to kill every sinner you meet." The writer explains the "Cult and the uses of the Bomb" and says that the "Bomb is the only weapon left to a subject race down-trodden by despotic rulers." A "vigorous prosecution of the Boycott of foreign goods" is then urged. The "Cult of the Bomb," the "Uses of the Bomb," "Our last Resort" and similar others form the head-lines of the "exhortations." These exhortations seem at first sight to have been written with a piece of chalk, but there are grounds for believing that the writing is done with some ingenious chemical preparation. Railway-carriages are as a rule washed daily, but as the writings are in many cases still found intact the chemical preparation has, apparently, so far, defied washing. The "exhortations" are mostly found written in second-class compartments of the local and suburban trains running on the G. I. P. and C. I. Railways.

The practical joker is also abroad. A scare was created the other day in the Victoria Gardens. Just as the band of the Royal Scots was striking up the National Anthem, somebody threw a cracker where the crowd was thickest. Cries were raised that a bomb had been thrown, and a regular panic ensued, the crowd making for the exits in wild confusion. The "bomb" in this case was afterwards found to be an ordinary cracker.

A potato was found a few days ago lying on the Girgaum Road, wrapped up in a piece of paper. The passer-by, who had evidently caught the Calcutta contagion, made up their minds that it was a bomb and nobody would touch the offending "spud." A bolder spirit, however, ventured very gingerly to lift the vegetable, and unfolding the wrapper, found amid general laughter that the formidable substance was nothing more than a potato!

The other day a train car was passing along Pydownie, when a whole train car load of passengers suddenly jumped off the car. The reason of the fright was the appearance of a mysterious looking bundle. Some of the passengers are said to have kept a watchful eye on the object which was lying on a seat, and seemingly the property of no one. The car reached Pydownie; still the bundle remained where it was, and the suspicions of the passengers were confirmed that it was some "infernal" machine set there for the destruction of the passengers. The cry of "bomb" was raised and the car was empty before one could say Jack Robinson. The "mysterious object" was on examination found to contain some old rags and was apparently left there in mistake by a passenger. The passenger gratefully tumbled in the joke and tremulously climbed back into the train-car which then proceeded upon its way to Patel. —*Bombay Gazette*.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has wired to the various viceroys and governors of provinces to instruct magistrates of departments and districts to strictly prohibit the sale of ground on the side of or near to the railway line to any foreigners.

STRANGE SEA STORY.

TONGKANG CAPTAIN KILLED BY TWO MEMBERS OF CREW.

A strange tale of the sea was told on Sunday to the crew of a tongkang, which left Penang bound for Setul nearly two months ago, by one of the crew.

It appears, according to the *Penang Gazette*, that when the vessel arrived off the coast of Kedah in the evening she was anchored. One of the sailors saw two others strike the tycoon (captain) with an axe and throw the body overboard. Later on he saw them take a box ashore in a sampan, and, returning some time afterwards, ordered the narrator and two others, who formed the remainder of the crew, to weigh anchor and set sail for Pulau Langkawi, where two micreants bored a hole in the bottom of the tongkang.

Just before she foundered, they took the three men off in the sampan and ultimately arrived at Kuala Muda and thence on to Semling Mines, where, after working for twelve days, the informant became sick. He remained in that state for a fortnight and, on recovering, came back to Penang and saw his towkay, who informed the Police.

One of the alleged murderers has been arrested.

MR. BETHELL'S DEPARTURE FOR SHANGHAI.

CONVEYED IN BRITISH CRUISER.

Seoul, June 20.

This morning Mr. Bethell received a summons from the Judge of the Court, ordering him to be present at the British Consulate at 4 p.m. and to be prepared to proceed to Shanghai this evening. On arriving at the Consulate Mr. Bethell was received by the Marshal and did not see his Lordship. Mr. Bethell stated that he was perfectly content to remain for the term of the call provided at the Consulate, and if necessary to furnish himself. He was informed, however, that the Judge's decision was irrevocable, and he was ordered to leave by the 5.30 train for Chemulpo, whence, it is understood, a British cruiser is to convey him to Shanghai. Most of his friends believed that he would leave by the 10.30 train, but it was feared that some hundreds of Korean might assemble at the station, and cause a demonstration, and Mr. Bethell was hurried away without even the opportunity of bidding farewell to his wife and little son. The only foreigner at the station was the Marshal of the Court, Mr. R. Saver, with whom Mr. Bethell travelled. —*Japan Chronicle*.

NEW CHINESE BANK.

SCHEME OF CHAN YUNG FO.

We learn from the *Asahi* that Chan Yung-foo, who some years ago was a prominent figure in Kobe, is expected to return to the port shortly with an ambitious scheme in his hands. It will be remembered that before the Russo-Japanese war Chan Yung-foo was doing an extensive business in raw cotton. He established a company under the style of Hsing Tai & Co., and advanced money largely to spinning companies, with the assistance of Yuen Tse-chwang, then the Chinese comprador of the Kobe branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank. After the failure of Hsing Tai & Co., and the legal proceedings in connection with the Russo-Chinese Bank, Chan Yung-foo returned to China, and little has since been heard of him. It appears that the Chinese merchants at Singapore have agreed among themselves to establish a bank as a financial machinery in connection with Chinese merchants abroad. Recently, a deputation of Singapore Chinese, arrived at Shanghai and succeeded in interesting a number of influential Chinese capitalists, with the result that Chan Yung-foo was entrusted with the task of establishing the new bank. It was decided that a bank should be formed with a capital of ¥10,000,000, 60 per cent. of which has been guaranteed at Hongkong and 40 per cent. at Shanghai. The head office of the bank will be situated at Shanghai, a general branch at Singapore, and branches at various foreign ports. A branch is also to be established at Kobe, and it is in connection with this scheme that Chan Yung-foo is returning to Kobe. It will be remembered that Chan Yung-foo is a naturalised Japanese subject. —*Japan Chronicle*.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST.

INAUGURATION OF NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

At a dinner given on the 10th ult. on board the steamship *Curonia*, of the Russian East Asiatic Company, on the occasion of the inauguration of a service of steamers between India and the Far Eastern possessions of the Czar, a party of twenty Calcutta guests were invited by Captain Brockhausen and officers of the *Curonia* and Messrs. Finlay Muir and Company, local agents, says a Calcutta despatch. On his being pointed out that the dinner coincided with the gathering on board the royal yacht *Standart* at Reval, a suggestion to send a cable to their Majesties was immediately acted upon. In despatching a message Captain Brockhausen insisted that the names of everyone present should be added to the cable message. The despatch ran as follows: To their Imperial Majesties Nicholas II. of Russia and Edward VII. of Great Britain, *Standart*, Reval. Russians and Britishers assembled on board *Curonia* to inaugurate new service Calcutta Vladivostok: send respectful and loyal greeting.

The *Curonia* left Calcutta on the 12th ultimo for Vladivostok; thus inaugurating the first direct service established between that port and the Siberian capital. The *Nippon* *Yokoyama* of the Valaisier Fleet was to follow in about ten days.

NURSING ASSOCIATION.

CONTROL TRANSFERRED TO GOVERNMENT.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that from the 1st of July (inclusive), the control of the private nurses' libraries employed by the Hongkong branch of the Colonial Nursing Association, will be transferred to the Colonial Government.

There will be two nurses available for employment, and application for their services should be made to the superintendent of the Civil Hospital, or, in urgent cases, to the medical officer on duty at the same place. The fees to be charged for the services of one nurse will be in accordance with the following scale, viz:—

Ordinary cases, per month of 30 days \$110 per week 30 per day 5 Infectious, mental and maternity cases, per month of 30 days 130 per week 35 per day 6 Suitable meals and accommodation must be provided.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

An Imperial Rescript has been issued sanctioning the proposed nationalisation of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph service as indicated in my previous letter, writes the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* on 20th ult. The Chinese merchants who hold shares of the service at Shanghai are still opposing the scheme. But their effort will not bear fruit. The telegraphic system, which badly needs overhauling and enlargement, is clearly destined to become a Government concern. Cheng Pih, President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, intends to raise the needed funds through the newly established Chiao Tung Yinghong, or Bank of Communications. But in view of the general loss of confidence, and the extreme emptiness of the Imperial Exchequer it is doubtful whether the proposed reforms, which require at least \$2,000,000, can be effectually carried out even when the Ministry does secure full control of the service. It is believed that the charges will first be reduced by three-tenths their present rate, because Cheng Pih thinks that it will be too difficult to reduce them by one-half all at once.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week ending E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 3rd inst:—

Since the issue of our last report, there has not been any important change in our market to note, and business in general has been very dull and inactive. Rates in some cases, however, have fairly well maintained their position. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled steady during the week, and can be obtained at \$750. The London rate is £78.10. Marine Insurances.—Cantons are neglected at \$330, while North China have ruled easier at Tls. 774. Unions are unchanged, and obtainable at quotation. Yangtzes are in further demand at \$1524 after small local sales at the rate.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at \$92, after reported sales at \$93. Hongkong Fires have inquiries at \$315.

Shipping.—There are further inquiries for Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$29. Shell Transports have ruled quiet at 45/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars are unaltered and without business to report. Lurons continue to rule steady at \$1, while Perak Sugars have buyers in the North at Tls. 874.

Mining.—A slightly firmer feeling prevails in Chinese Engineerings, and in the North there are buyers at Tls. 151. Raubs continue neglected at \$7.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Whampoa Docks are a shade easier, and procurable at \$102. Sales have been effected of Shanghai Docks at Tls. 82. In their report for the year ending 30th April, 1908, issued to shareholders, the directors of this company state that the net profits for the year, including the amount brought forward from last account, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 300,742.98. After deducting the interim dividend of Tls. 21 per share paid in January last, amounting to Tls. 138,000, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 172,742.98, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—To pay a final dividend of Tls. 21 per share amounting to Tls. 138,000 and to carry forward the balance of Tls. 33,742.98 to new account. Hongkong Wharves are a firmer market, at the improved rate of Tls. 232.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotel's have suffered a further decline and at the close can be secured at \$90. Hongkong Lands are on offer at \$100. Humphreys Estates can be obtained at \$102. West Point's and Kowloon Lands are unchanged and without business to report. Shanghai Lands are weaker with sellers at Tls. 122.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have strengthened and are inquired for in the North at Tls. 57. Hongkong Cottons have been sold at \$11. In other stocks under this heading we have no business to report.

Miscellaneous.—China Boron can be had at \$102, and China Light and Powers at 16d. Green Island Cements have been booked at \$102. Hongkong Ropes can still be placed at \$25. Watsons have further sellers at \$10, while William Powells are in request at \$5. Langkats have improved to Tls. 3274, at which rate they are in demand. There are sellers of Sumatras at the reduced rate of Tls. 85.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/10 15/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 751.

Dividends Payable.—Shanghai Docks—Tls. 24, making in all Tls. 5, 1/4 year ending 30th April, 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 27th inst.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE FLOOD FUND BAZAAR.

TO BE HELD AT KENNEDY TOWN.

From July 10th to 16th, from 2 P.M. to 2 A.M.

GIFTS FROM EUROPEAN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN for Sale at the Bazaar are solicited and will be highly appreciated.

All gifts to be forwarded to the Chairman, Mr. FUNG WA CHU, or to Mr. HO KOW TONG, the Vice-Chairman, or to the following Members of the Committee, which comprises altogether One Hundred and Eighty Ladies and Gentlemen.

Hon. Mr. WEI A YUK, C.M.G.
Mr. LAU CHU PAK.
Mr. CHAN KANG YU.
Mr. LAI KWAI PUI.
Mr. TAM HOK PO.
Mr. CHAU SIU KI.
Mr. WONG LAI CHUEN.
Mr. TAM TSZ KONG.
Mr. LEONG PUI CHI.
Mr. PUN YAN TSUN.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908. [639]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day REMOVED our OFFICE from No. 1, King's Building to the premises hitherto occupied by the Pacific Mail S.S. Company, FIRST FLOOR, QUEEN'S BUILDING, Chater Road.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1908. [640]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR."

Capt. S. H. Belton will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:—DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908. [639]

Intimations.

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LABOUR AND JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Fleet, &c., at Hongkong, for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1908.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 13th July, 1908.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons Tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of Tender.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1908. [624]

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. WILHELM HELMS and Mr. FRITZ LIEB as Partners in our Firm.

Mr. C. A. H. WESTERBURGER has been authorised to sign our Firm per Procuration.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [631]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLAEN, Manager.

10, Canton Road, Hongkong.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received in Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [48]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—E. J. LOFFES, C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [622]

Intimations.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

OFFERED IN SOME

FIRST CLASS

PIANOS.

TO CLEAR ORDINARY PRICES.

Rachals - - \$565 \$700

" - - 535 650

" - - 410 500

Collard - - 580 700

Steinweg - - 540 650

Hopkinson - - 430 550

Haake - - 395 500

Bretschneider 340 450

FULLY GUARANTEED.

CASH OR CREDIT SYSTEM.

ROBINSON

PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1908. [15]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

"E. Pluribus Unum."

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

The Management will be

"AT HOME"

From 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

A RECHERCHE MENU

will be served at 8 p.m. by our

NEW CHEF

(and not a Proposition Menu).

INDIAN CURRIES.

THE BAND OF THE 15TH M. L. I.

IN ATTENDANCE

No extra charge for giving away fresh

SEA BREEZE.

"SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE

ITS VALUE IS GUARANTEED."

PRIVATE BAR

Now Opened.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

COMMERCIAL

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

London—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
India T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2

THE WEATHER

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figs, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 4th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly on the E. coast of China, and risen moderately in E. Japan.

The depression, which is moving Eastwards, is situated over the Lower Yangtze.

Pressure remains high over the China Sea and the Philippines.

Fresh to strong S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.29 inches.

FORECAST

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. winds, fresh to strong, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, S.W. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping

Arrivals	Departures
Tjiluwang, Dat. s.s., 1,065, N. van Wyck, 2nd July, Java 27th June, Gen.—J. C. J. L.	Per Tjiluwang, from Java—27 Chinese.
Phuentsang, Br. s.s., 1,055, J. H. Scott, 4th July, Saigon 29th June, Gen.—Chinese.	Per Phuentsang, from Saigon—165 Chinese.
Guanian, Fr. s.s., 1,055, Veyia, 4th July, Saigon 30th June, Gen.—M. M.	Per Guanian, from Saigon—240 Chinese.
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.	
Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, G. Hooker, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.	
Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,535, A. G. Smith, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Lingao, Br. s.s., 1,430, C. C. Williams, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Rice.—B. & S.	
Kwangtch, Ch. s.s., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Rice.—S. N. Co.	
Mahlida, Br. s.s., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Gen.—J. & Co.	
Shoshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 999, I. Iguchi, 4th July, Anping via Amoy and Swatow 3rd July, Gen.—O. S. K.	

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Hinsang, for Hongkong.
Shoshu Maru, for Saigon.
Mejio, for Shanghai.
Kwangtch, for Canton.
Wakamiya Maru, for Moji.
Tjiluwang, for Swatow.
Kueichow, for Shanghai.
Yuan Maru, for Moji.
Kaitang, for Amoy.
Sungang, for Hoihow.
Amoy, for Hoihow.
Sakura Maru, for Sourabaya.
Dafin Maru, for Swatow.
Slam, for Singapore.
Solstad, for Haiphong.
Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.
Gregory, for Amoy.
Ortel, for Guam.

Departures

July 4:
Siberia, for San Francisco.
Simongan, for Saigon.
Yokohama, for Haiphong.
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.
Brisbane, for Java.
Sungang, for Haiphong.
Mejio, for Shanghai.
Kaitang, for Amoy.
Slam, for Singapore.
Wakamiya Maru, for Kobe.

Passengers arrived

Per Tjiluwang, from Java—97 Chinese.
Per Guanian, from Saigon—165 Chinese.
Per Phuentsang, from Saigon—240 Chinese.

Passengers departed

Per Rubi, for Manila—Messrs. J. Gettings, L. Seligman, Miss B. McElroy, Messrs. K. C. Mos. Torrey, Messrs. T. C. Sherr, Chao Yeh, Lam Lim, Ching Siong, Sak Tam, C. A. Kopp, Capt. R. Lawler, Messrs. Chao Kuo, Li Ching Yung, Q. Inter-Mat, Mr. Chan Seng Y, Yee, Tai, Lo San Luk and Ong Siong Hong.

Shipping Reports

Sir John, from Haiphong, &c.—Fine weather with S.W. winds and very hot.

VESSELS IN PORT

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, Franden, 2nd July, Haiphong 27th June, and Hoihow 1st July, Rice, Pigs and Cattle—J. & Co.

Anchard, Br. s.s., 1,215, G. Hooker, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

China, Am. s.s., 1,186, D. E. Fries, 2nd July, San Francisco 2nd June, Honolulu 1st July, Yokohama 2nd July, Kobe 3rd July, Nagasaki 3rd July, and Manila 3rd July, Malls and Gen.—M. B. & S. Co.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

London—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
India T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2

THE WEATHER

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figs, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 4th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly on the E. coast of China, and risen moderately in E. Japan.

The depression, which is moving Eastwards, is situated over the Lower Yangtze.

Pressure remains high over the China Sea and the Philippines.

Fresh to strong S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.29 inches.

FORECAST

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. winds, fresh to strong, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, S.W. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping

Arrivals	Departures
Tjiluwang, Dat. s.s., 1,065, N. van Wyck, 2nd July, Java 27th June, Gen.—J. C. J. L.	Per Tjiluwang, from Java—27 Chinese.
Phuentsang, Br. s.s., 1,055, J. H. Scott, 4th July, Saigon 29th June, Gen.—Chinese.	Per Phuentsang, from Saigon—165 Chinese.
Guanian, Fr. s.s., 1,055, Veyia, 4th July, Saigon 30th June, Gen.—M. M.	Per Guanian, from Saigon—240 Chinese.
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.	
Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, G. Hooker, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.	
Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,535, A. G. Smith, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Lingao, Br. s.s., 1,430, C. C. Williams, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Rice.—B. & S.	
Kwangtch, Ch. s.s., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Rice.—S. N. Co.	
Mahlida, Br. s.s., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Gen.—J. & Co.	
Shoshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 999, I. Iguchi, 4th July, Anping via Amoy and Swatow 3rd July, Gen.—O. S. K.	

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Hinsang, for Hongkong.
Shoshu Maru, for Saigon.
Mejio, for Shanghai.
Kwangtch, for Canton.
Wakamiya Maru, for Moji.
Tjiluwang, for Swatow.
Kueichow, for Shanghai.
Yuan Maru, for Moji.
Kaitang, for Amoy.
Sungang, for Hoihow.
Amoy, for Hoihow.
Sakura Maru, for Sourabaya.
Dafin Maru, for Swatow.
Slam, for Singapore.
Solstad, for Haiphong.
Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.
Gregory, for Amoy.
Ortel, for Guam.

Departures

July 4:
Siberia, for San Francisco.
Simongan, for Saigon.
Yokohama, for Haiphong.
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.
Brisbane, for Java.
Sungang, for Haiphong.
Mejio, for Shanghai.
Kaitang, for Amoy.
Slam, for Singapore.
Wakamiya Maru, for Kobe.

Passengers arrived

Per Tjiluwang, from Java—97 Chinese.
Per Guanian, from Saigon—165 Chinese.
Per Phuentsang, from Saigon—240 Chinese.

Passengers departed

Per Rubi, for Manila—Messrs. J. Gettings, L. Seligman, Miss B. McElroy, Messrs. K. C. Mos. Torrey, Messrs. T. C. Sherr, Chao Yeh, Lam Lim, Ching Siong, Sak Tam, C. A. Kopp, Capt. R. Lawler, Messrs. Chao Kuo, Li Ching Yung, Q. Inter-Mat, Mr. Chan Seng Y, Yee, Tai, Lo San Luk and Ong Siong Hong.

Shipping Reports

Sir John, from Haiphong, &c.—Fine weather with S.W. winds and very hot.

VESSELS IN PORT

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, Franden, 2nd July, Haiphong 27th June, and Hoihow 1st July, Rice, Pigs and Cattle—J. & Co.

Anchard, Br. s.s., 1,215, G. Hooker, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

China, Am. s.s., 1,186, D. E. Fries, 2nd July, San Francisco 2nd June, Honolulu 1st July, Yokohama 2nd July, Kobe 3rd July, Nagasaki 3rd July, and Manila 3rd July, Malls and Gen.—M. B. & S. Co.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

London—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
India T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2

THE WEATHER

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figs, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 4th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly on the E. coast of China, and risen moderately in E. Japan.

The depression, which is moving Eastwards, is situated over the Lower Yangtze.

Pressure remains high over the China Sea and the Philippines.

Fresh to strong S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.29 inches.

FORECAST

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. winds, fresh to strong, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, S.W. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping

Arrivals	Departures
Tjiluwang, Dat. s.s., 1,065, N. van Wyck, 2nd July, Java 27th June, Gen.—J. C. J. L.	Per Tjiluwang, from Java—27 Chinese.
Phuentsang, Br. s.s., 1,055, J. H. Scott, 4th July, Saigon 29th June, Gen.—Chinese.	Per Phuentsang, from Saigon—165 Chinese.
Guanian, Fr. s.s., 1,055, Veyia, 4th July, Saigon 30th June, Gen.—M. M.	Per Guanian, from Saigon—240 Chinese.
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.	
Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, G. Hooker, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.	
Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,535, A. G. Smith, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Lingao, Br. s.s., 1,430, C. C. Williams, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Rice.—B. & S.	
Kwangtch, Ch. s.s., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Rice.—S. N. Co.	
Mahlida, Br. s.s., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Gen.—J. & Co.	
Shoshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 999, I. Iguchi, 4th July, Anping via Amoy and Swatow 3rd July, Gen.—O. S. K.	

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Hinsang, for Hongkong.
Shoshu Maru, for Saigon.
Mejio, for Shanghai.
Kwangtch, for Canton.
Wakamiya Maru, for Moji.
Tjiluwang, for Swatow.
Kueichow, for Shanghai.
Yuan Maru, for Moji.
Kaitang, for Amoy.
Sungang, for Hoihow.
Amoy, for Hoihow.
Sakura Maru, for Sourabaya.
Dafin Maru, for Swatow.
Slam, for Singapore.
Solstad, for Haiphong.
Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.
Gregory, for Amoy.
Ortel, for Guam.

Departures

July 4:
Siberia, for San Francisco.
Simongan, for Saigon.
Yokohama, for Haiphong.
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.
Brisbane, for Java.
Sungang, for Haiphong.
Mejio, for Shanghai.
Kaitang, for Amoy.
Slam, for Singapore.
Wakamiya Maru, for Kobe.

Passengers arrived

Per Tjiluwang, from Java—97 Chinese.
Per Guanian, from Saigon—165 Chinese.
Per Phuentsang, from Saigon—240 Chinese.

Passengers departed

Per Rubi, for Manila—Messrs. J. Gettings, L. Seligman, Miss B. McElroy, Messrs. K. C. Mos. Torrey, Messrs. T. C. Sherr, Chao Yeh, Lam Lim, Ching Siong, Sak Tam, C. A. Kopp, Capt. R. Lawler, Messrs. Chao Kuo, Li Ching Yung, Q. Inter-Mat, Mr. Chan Seng Y, Yee, Tai, Lo San Luk and Ong Siong Hong.

Shipping Reports

Sir John, from Haiphong, &c.—Fine weather with S.W. winds and very hot.

VESSELS IN PORT

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, Franden, 2nd July, Haiphong 27th June, and Hoihow 1st July, Rice, Pigs and Cattle—J. & Co.

Anchard, Br. s.s., 1,215, G. Hooker, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

China, Am. s.s., 1,186, D. E. Fries, 2nd July, San Francisco 2nd June, Honolulu 1st July, Yokohama 2nd July, Kobe 3rd July, Nagasaki 3rd July, and Manila 3rd July, Malls and Gen.—M. B. & S. Co.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

London—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
India T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/2

THE WEATHER

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figs, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 4th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly on the E. coast of China, and risen moderately in E. Japan.

The depression, which is moving Eastwards, is situated over the Lower Yangtze.

Pressure remains high over the China Sea and the Philippines.

Fresh to strong S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.29 inches.

FORECAST

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. winds, fresh to strong, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, S.W. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping

Arrivals	Departures
Tjiluwang, Dat. s.s., 1,065, N. van Wyck, 2nd July, Java 27th June, Gen.—J. C. J. L.	Per Tjiluwang, from Java—27 Chinese.
Phuentsang, Br. s.s., 1,055, J. H. Scott, 4th July, Saigon 29th June, Gen.—Chinese.	Per Phuentsang, from Saigon—165 Chinese.
Guanian, Fr. s.s., 1,055, Veyia, 4th July, Saigon 30th June, Gen.—M. M.	Per Guanian, from Saigon—240 Chinese.
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.	
Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, G. Hooker, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.	
Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,535, A. G. Smith, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Lingao, Br. s.s., 1,430, C. C. Williams, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Rice.—B. & S.	
Kwangtch, Ch. s.s., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Rice.—S. N. Co.	
Mahlida, Br. s.s., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Gen.—J. & Co.	
Shoshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 999, I. Iguchi, 4th July, Anping via Amoy and Swatow 3rd July, Gen.—O. S. K.	

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Hinsang, for Hongkong.
Shoshu Maru, for Saigon.
Mejio, for Shanghai.
Kwangtch, for Canton.
Wakamiya Maru, for Moji.
Tjiluwang, for Swatow.
Kueichow, for Shanghai.
Yuan Maru, for Moji.
Kaitang, for Amoy.
Sungang, for Hoihow.
Amoy, for Hoihow.
Sakura Maru, for Sourabaya.
Dafin Maru, for Swatow.
Slam, for Singapore.
Solstad, for Haiphong.
Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.
Gregory, for Amoy.
Ortel, for Guam.

Departures

July 4:
Siberia, for San Francisco.
Simongan, for Saigon.
Yokohama, for Haiphong.
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.
Brisbane, for Java.
Sungang, for Haiphong.
Mejio, for Shanghai.
Kaitang, for Amoy.
Slam, for Singapore.
Wakamiya Maru, for Kobe.

Passengers arrived

Per Tjiluwang, from Java—97 Chinese.
Per Guanian, from Saigon—165 Chinese.
Per Phuentsang, from Saigon—240 Chinese.

Passengers departed

Per Rubi, for Manila—Messrs. J. Gettings, L. Seligman, Miss B. McElroy, Messrs. K. C. Mos. Torrey, Messrs. T. C. Sherr, Chao Yeh, Lam Lim, Ching Siong, Sak Tam, C. A. Kopp, Capt. R. Lawler, Messrs. Chao Kuo, Li Ching Yung, Q. Inter-Mat, Mr. Chan Seng Y, Yee, Tai, Lo San Luk and Ong Siong Hong.

Shipping Reports

Sir John, from Haiphong, &c.—Fine weather with S.W. winds and very hot.

VESSELS IN PORT

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, Franden, 2nd July, Haiphong 27th June, and Hoihow 1st July, Rice, Pigs and Cattle—J. & Co.

Anchard, Br. s.s., 1,215, G. Hooker, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

China, Am. s.s., 1,186, D. E. Fries, 2nd July, San Francisco 2nd June, Honolulu 1st July, Yokohama 2nd July, Kobe 3rd July, Nagasaki 3rd July, and Manila 3rd July, Malls and Gen.—M. B. & S. Co.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

Adams, P. C.	Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.
Barnes, C. F.	E. S.
Battilcombe, H. G.	Klebs, Mrs.
Beason, R.	Lewis, L. D.
Blimey, Miss	Little, A. C.
Blimey, S.	Luttreghaus, P.
Black, Dr. G. D. R.	McIntosh, Mrs. G. C.
Blanc, A. B.	McKay, Dr. G. W.
Bond, A. C.	Mead, Mrs. C. W. and
Budd, A. D.	child
Bunner, W. C.	Medy, J. H. N.
Carter, A.	Osborne, Mr. and Mrs.
Christensen, J. H. M.	C. C.
Coolin, H. E.	Niedhardt, E.
Coodon, H. L.	Pearse, Dr. W. W.
Crook, A. H.	Peake, A. W. J.
Day, E. W.	Perkins, T.
	Perinordine, Dr. & Mrs.

THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW.

HOME GOVERNMENTS AND CROWN COLONIES.

With the June issue of the *Far Eastern Review* begins the fifth volume of that admirable trade and engineering publication, which continues to maintain the high standard it set in the early days of its career. In the latest number, there is a wide range of articles including a description, with photographs, of the Royal State railways of Siam, the Hongkong iron and steel works, a glance at Swatow, hydraulic gold mining in Burma and rubber cultivation. The leading editorial is entitled "Home governments and colonies," and it is specially concerned with the recent action of the British Government in deciding to wipe out the opium diwans in Hongkong, without consulting the Legislative Council as to the probable results likely to flow from such drastic action. Speaking of the Crown Colonies, the writer in the *Review* trenchantly observes: "The government of these latter is generally marked by 'crass ignorance and less than no consideration for the wishes of the colonists by the Home Government. Recent events in Hongkong have roused the indignation of the British resident and merchants. It appears that, without warning, the Imperial government decided to wipe out the opium trade in the colony with regard to the enormous losses sure to be involved and without consulting the people of Hongkong or even hinting its purpose. Had Hongkong been a city in central Russia the mandate could not have been more arbitrary." The proceedings at the Legislative Council when the question was taken up by Mr. Murray Stewart are summarized and the conclusion is: "Imperial despotism triumphed for the time. So far as the able to learn the Home Government continues in its former attitude. There were a sufficient number of representatives of the home government at the meeting of the Council to smother any local expression, but the principle will not down." The article proceeds to deal with the resignation of Senator Coutinho, the late Governor of Macao, quoting from the remarks which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and finally the conditions prevailing in the Philippines are discussed, an illuminating and most instructive article in every way. Another reference to Hongkong appears under the heading "Hongkong-Manila cattle trade," in connection with the recent report by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Shewan Tomes and Co., and Butterfield and Swire against the injury done to the export cattle trade of Hongkong by the stuffing and drenching of cattle at the Animal Depot. On this point the *Review* says: "In this connection it might be said that the Philippine Government has been expending millions of dollars in an ineffectual effort to stamp out rinderpest, and the unloading of imported cattle that are either sick and susceptible to disease as a result of the stuffing at Hongkong, did not serve to assist in making this campaign a success. This attitude on the part of the Philippine Government has so motive that the protection of Philippine animals and there is every reason to believe that satisfactory regulations will be arranged for so that this trade may be encouraged. The action of the Hongkong authorities in promptly suppressing the stuffing process has made a most favourable impression and reflects credit upon the business firms who took the initiative." The *Review* is as discursive and interesting in other respects as ever and certainly cannot be ignored by those connected with the business life of the Far East.

THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

JAPANESE VETO MAINTAINED.

Tokio, June 24.
The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking has presented to the Chinese Government the Japanese counter-statement on the Fakumen Railway, to which reference was made in many telegrams in the *North-China Daily News* of June 11. It points out that Japan does not obstruct the development of Chinese territory, and it suggests that a line should be built connecting Fakumen with a point on the South Manchurian Railway.—N. C. D. News.

CHINESE BOAT PROCESSION IN SARAWAK.

Mr. Khoo Sian Tan, the Sarawak Opium Farmer, recently approached the Government on behalf of the Hokien Chinese Community for special permission to hold a public procession in the township of Kuching on the 24th, 25th and 26th of this month, says the *Sarawak Gazette* of the 16th June.

The arrangements for the procession are in the hands of a Committee of twelve members of the Hokien Chinese Community of which Mr. Ong Tian Swei is President, and Messrs. Khoo Sian Tan and Khoo Siew Jin, the Opium Farmer, are specially importing from Penang the properties, etc. required in order to have everything on the grandest possible scale and make the procession the longest and most gorgeous of any that has yet been seen in Sarawak. The whole of the Hokien Chinese in the State of Sarawak are interested in the procession in the procession which will extend for over a quarter of a mile in length. The Government have promised to supply twelve police constables to guard the procession and keep order on the appointed days. On the 16th the Chinese hands which are to take part will march round the town. For the necessary preparations which have to be made two temporary attap sheds have been erected in the Main Bazaar opposite the shop belonging to Messrs. Sze Aun and Chai respectively. Two Chinese buildings have also been put up opposite the Hokien Chinese Temple for wayang performances from the 15th to 30th instant. On the evening of the 28th, the last of the three appointed days, at about 8 p.m. the procession will proceed to Padungan where the Chinese junk which forms the principal figure in the procession will be burnt.

The subscriptions which have been collected all over Sarawak amount, we are informed, to about \$25,000 and will be expended on this procession which is being organized for the benefit of the Country.

The Chinese traders solely hope that by this means the present depression of trade will cease. Since the falling off in prices of jungle and other produce some four years ago things have been getting worse and worse and they trust that after this the health and prosperity of Sarawak will improve by the help of Providence.

With regard to the proposed extension of the International Settlement at Shanghai, the Chinese officials and papers in Peking treat the action of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the recent resolution to extend the International Settlement as a step which will yield to the pressure of the foreign Ministers in Peking to grant the required extension, the whole Peking district and the sea Chinese ports (known as "Nagasaki" and "Peking") will eventually be annexed. The general opinion in North China is that the granting of the proposed extension will be a step towards the annexation of the whole of the International Settlement.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING.

The programme of the third meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, the 4th prox., (weather permitting) is as follows:—
1.—4.00 p.m.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For China ponies subscription griffin of this season 1907-1908 and all ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Lys, 146 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Abstar, 152 lbs.
Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 154 lbs.
Mr. Medico's Sofoano Rose, 154 lbs.
Dr. J. W. Noble's Strathmore, 146 lbs.

2.—4.20 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffin of this season 1907-1908. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such a 1 lb. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, and prize: \$25. (Half-entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Silverlake, 146 lbs.
Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 151 lbs.
Mr. Darius' Rubber Tree, 151 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym (late Homeward Bound) 146 lbs.
Mr. Dryadus's Earthquake, 156 lbs.
Mr. Dryadus's Coxcomb, 151 lbs.
Capt. Heathcote's Lancaster Rose, 151 lbs.
Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 151 lbs.
Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 151 lbs.

3.—4.40 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—Half a mile. For China pony hacks and polo ponies passed as such by the committee of the Club. Catch weights 13 st. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. P. W. Golding's Wildman.
Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad.
Mr. K. Laurens' Chicane.
Mr. L. K. Leeson's Soudan (late Forfar).
Mr. E. G. Morrell's Kirkcubright.
Mr. P. R. Wolff's Esperanto.

4.—5.00 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Placed ponies in the Gymkhana Stakes at either of the first two Gymkhana meetings this season barred. Previous winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Nymbe, 151 lbs.
Mr. Bruton's Kingston 151 lbs.
Mr. W. C. Clarke's Gamecock (late Camphor Tree) 149 lbs.
Mr. Darius' Rubber Tree 151 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym 151 lbs.
Capt. Heathcote's Sidler 151 lbs.
Mr. W. J. Webb-Bowen's Sahib 151 lbs.

5.—5.20 p.m.—DESPATCH RACE.—Hongkong Mounted Troop v. Hongkong Gymkhana Club. For a side. First competitor on each side starts with a despatch to be handed him at starting post, rides half a mile, stops and hands same to second competitor, who rides similar distance and hands same to 3rd competitor and so on to 4th competitor on each side, who must weigh in over 12 stone; other competitors, catch weights; any China ponies. The first of the two final competitors to hand his despatch to judge at winning post to win competition for his side. Despatch dropped must be picked up by competitors. Each competitor must be unmounted when receiving despatch. Mr. F. B. Deacon, has kindly presented four prizes for the winning team.

Troop Team.
Lieut. C. H. Ross.
Trooper W. S. Dupree.
" C. G. Mackie.
" R. F. C. Master.
Gymkhana Club Team.
The Hon. Mr. F. H. May.
Mr. H. F. Hickman.
" G. K. H. Brutton.
" G. H. Large.

6.—6.00 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—For China ponies subscription griffin of this season 1907-1908 and non-winning ponies in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908 allowed 7 lbs. Winners at either of the two Gymkhana meetings this season and previous winners at this meeting to carry 3 lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative, Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Abstar, 146 lbs.
Mr. Medico's Sofoano Rose, 154 lbs.
Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 154 lbs.
Dr. J. W. Noble's Strathmore, 146 lbs.

7.—6.20 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Silverlake, 146 lbs.
Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 151 lbs.
Mr. Darius' Rubber Tree, 151 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym (late Homeward Bound) 146 lbs.

Mr. Bruton's Silverlake, 146 lbs.
Mr. W. C. Clarke's Gamecock (late Camphor Tree) 149 lbs.
Mr. Darius' Rubber Tree, 151 lbs.
Mr. Dryadus's Earthquake, 156 lbs.
Mr. Dryadus's Coxcomb, 151 lbs.
Capt. Heathcote's Lancaster Rose, 151 lbs.
Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 151 lbs.
Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 151 lbs.
Mr. H. Morris' Brownberry (late Lingfield), 151 lbs.
Dr. J. W. Noble's Strathmore, 146 lbs.

PROGRESS OF SINGAPORE.

Singapore, the gateway of the Orient, is a remarkable instance of the progress derived by the efforts of the administration. For the year 1882, there were but 229 sailing vessels entered, with a capacity of 130,000 tons, the figures for 1907 total 10,000 vessels entered of a tonnage of 14,468,288. Singapore lies at the foot of the Malay Peninsula, and in point of tonnage entering the port is now the seventh largest in the world. It has a most magnificent harbour and a large amount of money is being expended to afford sheltered anchorage to vessels. The country is very fertile and rich in ore, while there are no serious floods, seismic disturbance or epidemics as in other Eastern ports. The progress of the Federated Malay States will continue, the country being extensively developed, railways are being constructed, new tin mines opened, while owing to the great European demand for rubber, plantations are being laid out on a most extensive scale. Being largely an exclusively Malay colony, the Malay Peninsula, the colony will doubtless always remain a great shipping port, as it practically controls the door to China and Japan. The latest shipping statistics are for the year 1906, and a comparison of British and foreign tonnage entering the ports shows the great extent to which Japanese competition has entered since the cessation of hostilities with Russia. The total number of vessels entering the port in 1906 was 10,000, as compared with 10,872 in 1905, while the tonnage was 14,468,288 tons, an increase of 749,974 tons. In 1906, however, there is a decrease in British shipping as compared with 1905 of 253,482 tons, the next largest decrease being America, viz. 49,005 tons. Japanese tonnage gained 24,752 tons, and Russia 141,338 tons. German tonnage increased by 67,059 tons, Dutch 62,190 tons, French 30,403 tons, Norwegian 20,202 tons, Swedish 10,202 tons, and Spanish 55,567 tons. The taking over of the Tanjong Pagar Docks by the home Government has directed a good deal of attention to Singapore. The premises of the company formed in 1865 have a space which affording berths for a large number of vessels above time with sufficient water alongside for ships of the heaviest draught, and are protected by a breakwater from the strength of the waves. The large capacity of the docks is 20,000 tons. There are two graving docks and the Victoria Dock, fitted with modern appliances. The earning power of the Board controlling the docks has shown a steady increase since the taking over of the concern, and considerable attention has been given to the subject of extension works. The Government of the Straits Settlements has also in hand the construction of a basin of 270 acres and a quay of nearly a mile in length for the accommodation of steamships. The extension involving an expenditure of over two million pounds. The great harbour scheme, which has been a subject of discussion for some time, is estimated to cost about one and a half million pounds; the Government having commenced work on the reclamation of a large area in front of the present sea wall. The direct trade of Singapore with South Wales is very light, and with the growing importance of the Straits Settlements it is probable that a greater demand will arise for Welsh coals owing to the fact that Singapore is in a zone where native coals would naturally predominate, having regard to the low freight rates compared with the high cost of transportation from South Wales. A fair quantity of coal, however, is annually despatched to Singapore from Cardiff, a good proportion of which is on Admiralty account. The following table shows the actual quantity of coal despatched to Singapore from Cardiff during the past three years:—

Year.	Tons.
1907	57,735
1906	58,431
1905	43,026

The progress of Singapore, as gathered from the latest shipping statistics we have given above, is very great, and Singapore as the gateway of the vast Orient will undoubtedly loom more largely in the future as the exploitation of the East proceeds.—*Cardiff Journal of Commerce*, March 24.

AN INGENUOUS ROBBERY.

THE "DEVIL" IN THE CLOCK.

A most ingenious robbery was perpetrated a couple of nights ago at Ben Kue near San Sen says the *Siam Free Press*. This locality is inhabited by many rich Malay families, and consequently became a mark for robber troops. A Ben Kue house was selected for the first visit, and towards the small hours of the early morning the old "patriarch" of the stammering family thought he heard a noise down stairs. He listened again, and assured himself that he heard a noise, and so he cautiously proceeded to the parlour from whence the sounds came. In the compartment stood an ancient time-keeper, of the "Grand Father's Clock" type, that stood ninety years on the floor. To the old Malay patriarch it was a lamp, his hand searched the room, and found no intruder. He then proceeded to look at the clock, and to his great surprise, found that it had "stopped short," a thing it had not done for years. Fearing he might be labouring under an optical delusion, the old fellow rubbed his eyes again and approached closer, bringing the light almost in touch with the face of the clock. "This time there was no mistake. The clock had stopped, and so he tried to decide to set the pendulum swinging. He then proceeded to open the door of the great clock, when with a cry of terror he dropped the light and rushed out calling on the neighbours and crying that the devil or *duh* had taken possession of his clock; that he saw him with his own eyes and heard his horrible apocalyptic voice. The family and the neighbours gathered together and got more lights and proceeded to the spot fully armed and determined to eject the satanic majesty by hook or crook, but on their approach they found that the clock's door was all open and that nothing worse looking than the motionless pendulum was to be seen. On further search it was discovered that a lot of valuable silver articles, which had been the pride of the family for generations had disappeared.

It was too late then to unravel the mystery, and the clock now stands the innocent victim of the clever and chagrined old patriarch.

Two nightbirds, which were arrested early last Tuesday morning, at Watbhai, for having their possession on a bird of the *kerone* oil, which was later proved to have been stolen from Victoria Barracks, were sent to the Police Court yesterday for trial.

REPAIRING A SHIP.

CAPTAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR WORK DONE ON BOARD.

Mr. Justice Gumpert gave his reserved decision last Tuesday morning in the case in which the master of the steamship *Progress*—Captain Thomas Schjerve—was sued in the Supreme Court, last Monday, by Wm. Wong, an engineer, of 127 and 129 Second Street, West Point, to recover the sum of \$350, money due for work done and material supplied.

In this matter it will be remembered the plaintiff was called on board the *Progress* to do certain work. When this was completed he presented his bill to the captain, who refused to pay, sending him to the charterers, who denied responsibility, and plaintiff was referred back to the captain, but he got no satisfaction. Mr. Andrew G. Jackson, who appeared for the defendant, argued that the captain could not be held liable as plaintiff was ordered to do the work by the charterers. Mr. Otto Kong Sing, for the plaintiff, was of opinion that the defendant was responsible. The evidence showed that an agreement was entered between captain and contractor. There was no evidence to show otherwise. The captain was looked at as the principal. He was the person who was given power by the agent or owner, and he was the person who was held liable for the work done. The plaintiff was liable, and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

THE UNREST IN YUNNAN.

IMPERIAL DOUBTS.

A Peking letter states that when the Empress Dowager read Victory Hai Liang's telegram of the 2nd inst., she was so shocked by the news of the restoration of order in Yunnan and the disposal of the anti-revolutionary insurgents, her Majesty received the news with some doubts as to the accuracy of the Vice-regent's report. These were, however, laid at rest, for the time being, by the strenuous protestations of Prince Ching who declared that Victory Hai Liang would not dare to mislead her Majesty. About a week ago a dispatch was received from Yunnan to the effect that the rebels were still scattered bands of insurgents on the Yunnan-Tungking borders which were causing much trouble to the authorities. This report once more aroused the Imperial doubts and suspicions, and a sharp reprimand was at once sent to Victory Hai Liang ordering him to explain himself and to delay no longer in clearing the province once and for all of the pests. In reply a joint telegram in the names of Victory Liang and Governor Chang Ming-chi of Kwang-tung, informed the Throne of Sun Yat-sen's escape to Europe (already noted in this column) which showed that the back of the insurrection had been actually broken. We now understand that instructions have since been sent to Victory Hai Liang to distribute a large sum of money from the Yunnan treasury amongst the inhabitants of the districts that suffered from the recent insurrection.—N. C. D. News.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALLING CLASS.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd inst.

The examination for the above class will be held on Tuesday, 7th July, 1908.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd July, 1908, for 15 p.m. O.F. gun drill. Sergt. Bedford will attend.

CRICKET.

A shoot for the Engineer Company will take place at Kowloon Park Range on Tuesday, the 4th July, 1908, for the above cup commencing at 9 a.m.

Ammunitions must be procured from Volunteer Headquarters (which will be supplied free by the O.C. Engineer Company) before 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th July, 1908.

AMBULANCE CLASS.

The undermentioned N.C.O.'s and men passed a satisfactory examination in First Aid to the Wounded, on the 4th June, 1908, and have been awarded certificates accordingly. Sergt. F. O. Day, Corp. A. E. Wright, Gunner F. L. McPherson, Gunner T. Loff, B. E. Fielder, E. Hope, and P. Jack.

JOINED.

Mr. R. J. Brown joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1022, and posted to the Infantry Company.

Mr. J. C. Smeaton joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1023, and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. J. D. Campbell joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1024, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. A. Charlton joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1025, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. L. E. Lammert joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1026, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. F. J. Rowley joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1017, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. P. Piquet joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1028, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. A. A. Claxton joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1029, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. W. W. Edwards joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1030, and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. J. Osborne joined the Corps on the 20th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1031, and posted to the Infantry Company.

Guinner E. W. H. James is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 3rd June, 1908.

RESIGNED.

According to the annual report of the Standard Life Assurance Company, of Edinburgh, for which Messrs. Dodwell & Co. are the local agents, the past year has been very successful. During the year 4,343 new policies were written, insuring the large sum of £2,234,106. Of that sum £331,216 was insured with other offices at a premium of £7,950. Consequently the new insurances were over two millions sterling and added £7,950 to the premium income. Then £48,454 was received in consideration of annuities granted, and £506,121 in interest and dividends. The total premium, therefore, after allowing for re-insurance, came to £2,707,451, bringing the gross receipts for the twelve months to over one and a half millions sterling. The claims by death, including *bonus* additions, came to £795,000, and by *survivors* £154,533. £2,000 of management and commission figures in a little over £18,750, and the funds in hand were increased by £1,515,700, now standing at £14,020,511. An exceedingly satisfactory rate of interest was earned, viz. 4.5 per cent. At the same time it is stated that the management, bringing forward some £2,000,000, which was falling in with modern requirements, namely, the purchase of a new office and the building of a new office.

JAPANESE VOLUNTEER FLEET.

STEAMER.

LAUNCH AT NAGASAKI.

In brilliant sunshine, and punctually at the hour appointed, the first steamer of the Imperial Japanese Volunteer Fleet was launched from the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard, and Engine Works on the 6th ultimo. The ceremony, says the *Nagasaki Press*, partook of a national character, invitations having been issued to the members of the Fleet Association throughout the Empire. His High Admiral Prince Arisugawa, Patron of the Fleet Association, was unable to be present, but sent an aide-de-camp, Commander Nunome, to represent him. Prior to the launch, Commander Nunome read an address from Prince Arisugawa which was responded to by Mr. Maruti, General Manager of the Dockyard. He then cut the cord and almost immediately the vessel slid gracefully down the ways, the bottle of wine being broken over her bow, as she slipped. The vessel, which has a very smart appearance, was decorated with evergreens and flags. As she entered the water the usual *Austral* were given and the Sasebo Naval Band played a selection of music.

The keel of the *Sakura-maru* was laid down on August 2nd, 1907; it is expected that the vessel will be ready for sea within twelve months from that time. Her first voyage will be around the coast of Japan, in order to give the subscribers to the Volunteer Fleet an opportunity to inspect her; the cruise should also prove a valuable advertisement for the home ship-building industry. She will then be turned over to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and be placed in the Formosan service.

The dimensions, etc., of the vessel are as follows:—

Length, 335 feet; breadth, 43 feet; depth, 31.6 feet; draught, 17 feet. Tonnage, gross 3,000 tons; displacement, 3,880 tons; horsepower, 8,000; speed, 21 knots; coal storage capacity, 600 tons; Engines, Parsons' triple shaft steam turbines.

Being intended for service in war-time as a cruiser, the *Sakura-maru* will carry two 6-inch and six 12-pounder guns. Every care has been taken in construction to fit the vessel for warfare, the steam turbines being protected by coal bunkers below the water line. The system of watertight compartments was also selected with a view to minimizing war risks.

The steamer has been built under the special supervision of Dr. Sakurai and Dr. Shin, of the Imperial Navy. Dr. Sakurai visited Formosa last year in order to ascertain the requirements necessary for the climatic conditions under which the vessel will be employed.

As the vessel is primarily intended for naval service, so money will be wasted on undue decoration of the interior, but comfortable accommodation will be provided for four special first-class, 28 ordinary first-class, 42 second-class, and 450 steerage passengers. A drawing-room is among the luxuries to be provided for the special first-class passengers. The peculiar necessities of the Formosan service have been kept in view throughout the construction of the vessel, especially with regard to the sanitary fittings.

A surgery, a dispensary, and two isolation hospitals will doubtless be as serviceable for the vessel in her mercantile capacity as in war-time.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

Owing to the slackness with which opium is suppressed by the provincial authorities, the Imperial Commissioners of Opium Prohibition are about to appoint a number of officials whose duty shall be to visit the different provinces and to ascertain the local conditions relating to the prohibition of opium.

As for the manner of suppressing opium-smoking among the Metropolitan officials, the Commissioners will request the heads of the various Ministries and yamens to make out a list of opium-smoking officials under their within ten days. The Commissioners will then compel the smokers to go through the opium cure offered by the Imperial Anti-opium Bureau.—N. C. D. News.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The Board of Education has issued ten regulations governing educational matters throughout the whole Empire. They are as follows:—

(1)—That in every district a Bureau shall be established, encouraging the gentry to open colleges and students to attend same.

(2)—Every capital city must have at least one hundred primary schools and a minimum of five thousand students.

(3)—All prefectures and districts must have at least four schools and a minimum of two thousand students.

(4)—Every village must have one primary school and a minimum of forty students. Hamlets shall combine to form a similar classification.

(5)—Every child at the age of seven years shall be compelled to attend school.

(6)—Any official succeeding in persuading gentry to found schools shall be rewarded.

(7)—The parents of any child, of seven years of age or over, shall be held responsible for the attendance at school of such child and will be punished in the event of its failure to attend.

(8)—The officials in charge of the above mentioned Bureau, will be held responsible if successful but in the event of failure will be degraded.

(9)—All prefects and magistrates who fail to obtain the stipulated number of schools and students in their respective districts will be punished.

(10)—The Commissioner of Education in each of the Provinces shall make a thorough investigation in accordance with the foregoing and shall signify into the provinces of enforcement and report thereon. Two years shall be allowed for the carrying out of this work.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FIVE HIGHEST SCORES IN THE COMPETITIONS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:—

BERKELEY CUP.
J. C. Gow 61 scr.—61
A. Jenkins 58 scr.—58
R. Baker 51 scr.—51
H. Hitching 41 scr.—41
J. Olson 33 scr.—33

J. C. Gow 63 scr.—63
R. Baker 51 scr.—51
A. R. Lowe 47 scr.—47
A. Jenkins 38 scr.—38
L. Gibbs 36 scr.—36

RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, for the week ending the 28th June, 1908:—

Non-Chinese 1,150
Chinese 1,150

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMUSEMENTS WANTED.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

Sl.—Why not hire someone to provide amusements for the town? I am told there are two old professionals here who know the work—and who gave an excellent performance for Empire Day judging by Press reports. Engage Miss Home, pay a weekly sum, leave the worry of programme to her. Let the rates pay expenses.

All talk is like theory—unless backed solid practice.—Yours faithfully,
COMMON SENSE.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

THE INFORMER.

The "mata, anjing" is among the Malays reckoned a man of some official standing, a man of wide powers, and occupying an envied place in native society, such as it is. To the King he is a brother, looked up to as a very clever fellow indeed, whose principal duty is to appear in the eyes of his European superiors a zealous and devoted servant of the Company, whilst never forgetting that one aim to be accomplished is the getting of money. Victims of a pension, with a small place in the country stocked with plantain trees, an absolute essential to independence, rise up before his eyes as the culminating triumph in a life-long series of financial victories.

But by the Celestial he is estimated in a rather different manner. The slave of a blundering and alien Government, no words can convey the contempt and fear, which he is held in. A man without a fear, to whom honor is unknown, a buyer and seller of virtue, a prince among thieves, an interloper

Widows and Orphans Fund.

GOVERNMENT'S ARBITRARY ACTION.

FUTURE OPPOSITION FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE.

With the Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council last Thursday, to provide for the transfer to the Government of Hongkong of the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund and of the management and control of the pensions of widows and orphans and to consolidate the laws in relation thereto, there was laid before the Council a series of correspondence which passed between the Colonial Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We cannot do more in the present issue than reproduce the "sessional paper," as it was presented to the Legislative Assembly. Repeated reference has been made, during the past three years, in the editorial columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, to the proposal by Government to transfer the funds to the general revenue of the Colony. On each occasion we combated the proposal as an arbitrary and inequitable one. Our last reference to the subject was made in a lengthy leading article on the 6th April, when we wrote: "So keen have the efforts of the Government been to sweep the Fund out of existence that it is practically certain a further and more drastic attempt will be made at no distant date to secure possession of the Fund and to swallow up the credit balance and the contributions." It is a known fact that the Government are hard pushed to find the revenue to meet the current and necessary expenditure of the Colony, and it is therefore not surprising that the end of the financial difficulties is far from being in sight yet. Indeed, the probability is that we are only on the outer rim of the vortex and have still to experience the real peril of the financial whirl. But that as it may, the Government look with a hungry eye on this ever-expanding balance, and it is not beyond reason to believe that the Secretary of State for the Colonies watches the Fund with a wolfish glare. For that reason, it is to be expected that another effort will be made to transfer the \$318,000 and to administer the scheme through the ordinary official channel, without the distinction of separate identity. Should that attempt be made, we may be certain that it will be carried to a successful conclusion and that the Widows and Orphans Fund, as a Fund will become a thing of the past. The attempt we referred to in April has now become a reality. The following correspondence, appearing in detail the Government's efforts at securing the absorption of the fund:

Downing Street,
16th January, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 280 of the 15th of November forwarding for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure transcripts of an Ordinance to amend the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

2. The pension system of the Colonies—like that of this country—require, speaking generally, no contribution from the officer or from his widow or children after his death. To prevent the possibility of widows and orphans of deceased colonial officials being left destitute through the omission or inability of the latter to make proper provision for them, funds were established—during the eighties and early nineties—in Ceylon, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Hongkong, Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana; and a permanent officers were required to contribute a percentage of their salaries to the fund. The Government made in effect a large contribution to the fund by agreeing to pay interest at the high rate of 6 per cent on the monies belonging to the fund which were deposited with it. Pensions were paid to widows or orphans of contributors according to pension tables prepared by actuaries based upon the best mortality statistics available.

3. Early in the present century it became evident that the fund system, though necessary to enable the pension system to be started, was not altogether satisfactory, and the policy of successive secretaries of state recently has been to get the Colonial Governments to take over the funds and to guarantee the pensions in return for the 4 per cent contribution. This has been done in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Jamaica and Trinidad. The Government of British Guiana took over the fund (which was not solvent) but decided to make all new officers insure their lives instead of contributing towards widows' and orphans' pensions. How far this arrangement will prove a success time will show, but its advantages hardly appear to outweigh those of the pension system. In Mauritius a decision on the matter has been deferred pending the result of an actuarial investigation of the fund. In Ceylon, where the fund was much larger, the Government of the Colony and in a prosperous condition, many members of the service, chiefly through a misapprehension of the reasons for, and the effect of, the Government taking over the fund, objected to the measure, and it was finally decided that the fund should be continued so far as existing officers were concerned, but that new officers should not contribute to the fund, the Government instead receiving their contributions and paying the pensions of their widows, thus allowing the old fund gradually to die out for want of new members.

4. The proposal that the Government should take over the fund was first placed before the Hongkong Government by the Secretary of State in July, 1902, and in February 1903 your predecessor wrote stating that the Executive Council and the directors of the fund unanimously agreed to the adoption of that course. Correspondence followed, mainly as to whether the pension tables recently introduced in Ceylon might properly be adopted in Hongkong when the fund was taken over—but in April, 1905, Mr. Lytton forwarded a draft of an ordinance to effect the transfer of the fund and asked that it might be introduced as soon as convenient, and in May 1906, I suggested that certain amendments should be made in the Hongkong law so as to bring it into conformity with the more liberal provisions which prevail in some other colonies as regards the treatment of bachelors and widows without pensionable children, and thus to remedy the system under which such officers were mulcted for the benefit of their married brother officers.

5. The ordinance now before me, authorizes the adoption of the new Ceylon pension tables and confers upon bachelors and widows without pensionable children the benefit just alluded to, but omits altogether the provisions for the Government taking over the fund and guaranteeing the pensions in view of which the other changes were sanctioned. In explanation of this change of policy I am informed that a small committee under the chairmanship of the Attorney-General had recommended to Government that it was the unanimous desire of the contributors that the proposed transfer of the fund should not be accompanied by the Government's assumption of the fund and the Government's consent to the transfer to which they had

previously unanimously agreed—and that you thereupon decided to take no further steps in the matter, but simply to enact the other amendments under consideration. I do not understand why this course was taken without previous reference to me, and as I have not been furnished with any explanation as to the nature of the reasons which led the members of the service to object to the transfer of the fund, I am naturally in a somewhat difficult position in dealing with the matter. In the circumstances I can only give my reasons for pressing the proposal, trusting that in Hongkong the objections to it are similar to those which have been brought forward in other colonies such explanations may serve to remove the misapprehensions upon which the objections are based.

6. The Hongkong Widows and Orphans Fund was started in 1891. For the calculation of pensions under the system then established three kinds of particulars are required. There must be first the code of rules governing the general constitution of the system, such as that each member shall contribute 4 per cent of his salary or pension for a certain number of years that Government will pay a given rate of interest upon the balances; that widows' pensions are to cease on re-marriage, and so on. Secondly, it is necessary to have a table of mortality showing at what ages the contributors and pensioners will die. An average is taken of a large number of individuals. Lastly, from the mortality table and the rules there are deduced by actuarial methods the rates of pension which can properly be paid to the widows or orphans of contributors to the fund, and these pension rates are embodied in pension tables from which, given the amount of contribution and the respective ages of husband and wife, the pension of any individual beneficiary can be ascertained by a more or less simple arithmetical calculation.

7. The accuracy of the pension tables thus depends upon two factors, first the closeness of the approximation of the mortality experience to that assumed in the mortality table adopted, and secondly the accuracy of the actuarial process by which the pension tables are deduced from the mortality table and the rules of the fund. It may, I think, be assumed that the state of actual experience is such that the latter factor may be neglected as a source of error, whereas actuaries of high standing like Messrs. Young and Ryan are employed. For practical purposes, therefore, the accuracy of the pension tables depends on how closely the mortality experienced by the fund approximates to that embodied in the table of mortality.

8. When the Hongkong Widows and Orphans Pension Fund was founded, there were hardly any precise data of the mortality experience of the contributors, and their wives in tropical colonies, and the Northampton table of mortality was accordingly used as the most satisfactory basis then available. Similar funds have, however, been established in several other colonies as mentioned above, and during the last twenty years statistics of the mortality experienced of those funds have become available and a table of mortality has recently been framed after an examination of the experience of the Ceylon, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Straits Settlements. The actuarial report on the subject was enclosed in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 447 of the 17th of December, 1903; you will observe from it that the actual number of deaths was compared with the number allowed for by the Barbados Mutual Table; which was considered to afford a good standard for the measurement of the rate of mortality prevailing among a body of persons residing in a tropical climate but otherwise favourably situated; and the result was that the ratio of the actual number of deaths to the number allowed for, was 69 among Asiatics and Europeans, and 70 among Europeans in Ceylon, 66 in Jamaica, 60 in the Straits Settlements, and 106 in Trinidad. The actuaries accordingly framed a table on the combined Ceylon and Jamaica experience and recommended the adoption for the Straits Settlements and Trinidad of the Barbados mutual mortality table and of pension tables framed on its basis.

9. In this investigation the statistics of the Hongkong fund were after careful comparison rejected as being too scanty to furnish any indication of the probable future experience of that fund, and the great difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with so small an institution had previously been emphasized in Mr. Young's report on the valuation of the Fund as it existed on the 31st of December, 1900.

10. That valuation, which was of course based on the old pension tables, after making allowance as far as possible for the peculiar character of the experience of the fund, showed that the gross liabilities of the fund then amounted to \$232,327 and the surplus to \$10,275, or that the surplus was between 4 and 5 per cent of the liabilities. In the case of the valuation of the Straits Settlements fund (also as on the 31st of December, 1900) the surplus disclosed was a little under 10 per cent of the gross liabilities (the same pension tables being used) so that the Straits fund was found to be in a rather better position than the Hongkong fund. But as I have stated in paragraph 8, the mortality experience of the Straits Settlements was 60 as compared with 66 in Jamaica and 69 in Ceylon. In the adoption of the pension tables framed upon the more favourable mortality experience of Jamaica and Ceylon, the service of the Straits Settlements has, as you will see, been treated liberally, and, as far as the small size of the Hongkong fund allows a definite opinion to be expressed, the position of that fund is that the adoption of the Ceylon pension tables for use in Hongkong would be quite as liberal a measure as in the Straits Settlements. It is, however, very desirable that the pension rates in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States should be the same, especially as for some purposes the three administrations are managed by a joint service, and, after a somewhat rough actuarial examination of the effect of the measure of the adoption of the Ceylon tables, my predecessor came to the conclusion that, while not completely clearing up the question, this examination was sufficient to justify their adoption in the event of the Hongkong Government taking over the fund. But the actuary has never committed himself to recommending the adoption of the Ceylon tables in the case of the Hongkong fund not being taken over, and the same applies to the contributions to bachelors and widows without pensionable children. It must be borne in mind, that if the fund is not taken over by the Government, it would only be possible to sanction the adoption of such revised tables as the actuary might definitely recommend as suitable for the circumstances of Hongkong.

11. I will now proceed to explain the reasons for the abolition of the fund. By this course the interests of members of the fund are in no way injured. The Government binds itself to pay persons belonging to pensionable tables mentioned in the Ordinance, and the rates contained in those tables are based on the assumption that compound interest at 6 per cent is, and will continue to be, paid by the Government. The only advantage which Government obtains is that it is relieved from the necessity (inherent in the old system of these funds) of contributing 6 per cent compound interest on surplus, should such exist.

which had the effect of continuously increasing the surplus and of throwing on the Government a larger burden than was reasonable or necessary. On the other hand, if there were at any time a deficit, the fund system would tend to increase that deficit, since the Government contribution would then be calculated on a balance smaller than that needed to meet the future liabilities of the fund; and the Government contribution would therefore be less than the amount required to maintain an equilibrium between the assets and liabilities. Thus the normal condition of the fund was the one of more or less unstable equilibrium, and this unsatisfactory condition would be intensified through the small size of the Hongkong fund.

12. Besides those indicated above, the policy recommended has other advantages. The necessity for periodic costly and troublesome valuations is avoided. Moreover, the experience of other colonies has shown that where distinct funds with separate accounts exist it is difficult to satisfy the members, who when the assets of the fund have reached a considerable figure are apt to think that the pension can be considerably increased or the contributions reduced. On this question of the necessity of the income of a fund in its early years largely exceeding its outgoings, it is to remain solvent, I do not think that I can do better than refer you to the enclosed copy of a memorandum on the subject by Messrs. T. E. Young and G. H. Ryan, the actuaries to the Ceylon fund. If, on the other hand, the fund should be allowed to run at a deficit, as has occurred in some colonies, hardship and dissatisfaction are liable to be caused by the reductions which would necessarily follow. It is therefore much more satisfactory for all parties that the Government should take the responsibility and guarantee pensions which will not be liable to either increase or decrease, and there is a sufficient reason for being satisfied that the pension which the new Ceylon tables will provide will be the fair one to the contributors and recipients, and on the other hand not throw an unreasonable burden on the Government.

13. If this course is adopted any surplus which may be disclosed by the valuation which would be made would be devoted wholly to the benefit of members of the fund in the shape of increases to the prospective pensions of the widows and orphans of the contributors to the fund at the date of the valuation, and of the contributors who had ceased to contribute on attaining the age of 65 or on leaving the service, as well as of increases to the existing pensions of the widows and orphans of those who have died since the 31st of December, 1900—the date of the last valuation—in such shares and proportions as shall be recommended by the actuary. Whether the members of the fund have any legal claim under the original ordinance to participate in the whole or indeed in any part of such surplus will be a matter of argument. It was, however, recognized that if the Government took over the fund it was desirable that the contributors should not feel that they had a grievance in being deprived of the surplus (if any) and my predecessor agreed that the whole of it should be assigned to them, as the question as to their legal rights is somewhat academic. I would however point out that, if the fund is not taken over, it is practically certain that the actuary will direct the whole of the surplus which a valuation might disclose, but a substantial portion, such as one quarter, as in the case of Ceylon, have to be retained, in order to form a reserve against possible adverse fluctuations in the future.

14. For the reasons which I have given above I must ask that this matter may be reconsidered, and that Hongkong may be brought into line with the neighbouring administrations of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. In order to leave the field clear for further consideration of the matter and because without a further Report from the Actuary I am unable to sanction the adoption of the Tables attached to the Ordinance while the fund is continued, I have felt it necessary to advise His Majesty to exercise his powers of disallowance in respect of Ordinance No. 17 of 1906 and it is disallowed accordingly. I inform you of the disallowance in my telegram of the 15th instant.

(Signed) ELOIN.

Governor
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Government House,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 21 of the 16th of January on the subject of the Ordinance to amend the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

2. The only explanation I can offer of the fact that in 1903 the directors of the fund and the Executive Council agreed to the proposal that the fund should be taken over by the Government, is that neither the chief chairman of the fund nor any member of the Executive Council was a contributor. None of the four directors who were contributors raised at the time any objection to the transfer, and this being so, the chairman and the Executive Council concluded that there was no opposition to the proposal on the part of the contributors who do not appear to have given the matter detailed consideration.

3. When, however, the proposed transfer of the fund was included as a recommendation before the Legislative Council the official members, as has been explained in Sir M. Nathan's despatches No. 243 of the 6th of October, 1905, and No. 285 of the 15th of November last, objected to the inclusion of the fund. A reference to the reports of the meetings of the Council forwarded with the first of those despatches will place your Lordship in possession of the grounds on which the objection was made. The members who had been deputed by the official members of Council to review and criticize the Budget for the current year.

4. Prior to the meeting of the Legislative Council referred to, Sir M. Nathan had received representations against the transfer from contributors to the fund and he, therefore, decided not to introduce the Bill to amend the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund Ordinance until those representations had been put into definite shape by a small committee of civil servants constituted for the purpose.

I now enclose copy of the report of the committee. The figures and definite expressions of opinion promised in the 7th paragraph of the report have not been received for the reason, as I understand, that as Sir M. Nathan was opposed to the scheme of compulsory insurance, the contributors who favoured such a scheme did not consider it worth while further to pursue the subject.

5. Upon receipt of your Lordship's despatch under acknowledgment, it was with its enclosures printed and circulated among all the contributors to the fund. A meeting of representatives from each department and of the directors of the fund, was subsequently held at the Government House, and was presided over by Mr. M. Thomson who is an advocate of the transfer of the fund to the Government. The report of the meeting was fully discussed, and the great majority of the contributors, and all of the directors, except the chairmen, were opposed to the transfer of the fund.

6. I now enclose copy of a memorandum in which the present directors of the fund with the exception of the chairman (Mr. C. McIllespie, Acting Treasurer) have set out the views of the contributors on the question of the taking over of the fund by the Government.

The figures therein quoted as to rates of interest prevailing in the Colony are correct.

I understand that the majority of the directors and contributors are considering a scheme of compulsory insurance which would remove the unpopularity of the present fund for the reason that each contributor would know that he, his heirs or assigns would eventually get some benefit in return for his contributions; while all or very nearly all the directors and contributors feel that the Hongkong fund has had such a specially favourable start and is accumulating so rapidly that they may confidently look forward to the possibility of an increase in pensions even on the Ceylon rates if the fund is kept separate and fresh valuations are made from time to time.

8. In these circumstances I would recommend that the proposal to transfer the fund to the Government be dropped, and that if necessary the actuary be consulted as to whether the tables attached to the Ordinance can with safety be adopted. If the report is favourable I would ask your Lordship to sanction their inclusion in the Ordinance.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch No. 25 of the 5th of February.—I have, &c.,

The Right Honourable
The EARL OF ELOIN, K.G.,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1905.

Sir,—The committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to put forward the views of the civil service on the subject of the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund have the honour to request that you will sanction all contributors to the fund they find:

i. That the service is unanimously opposed to the proposal that the fund should be transferred to the Government.

ii. That a majority of contributors are in favour of a compulsory insurance scheme in place of the present pension scheme.

iii. That a minority prefer that the existing scheme should continue, but are of the opinion that the present insufficient view of the large amount of the total annual contributions. They suggest that the daughters of deceased officers should be supported from the fund until marriage instead of until the age of twenty-one years only.

2. With regard to the question of the transfer of the fund the committee desire to point out that the Government has, under section 13 of Ordinance No. 30 of 1895 and section 5 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1905, guaranteed that all contributions shall during the continuance of the fund bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

3. Under present circumstances the Government employs the fund for purposes of general expenditure paying 6 per cent compound interest for the use of the money. The committee understand that it is now proposed that the Government should continue to use the money but should cease to pay interest upon it, on the ground that the Government will eventually be called upon to pay in pensions and expenses of management a sum equivalent to the total present capital together with future annual contributions with 6 per cent compound interest added.

4. The fund has at the present time a credit balance of \$220,000, which at the rate of interest guaranteed by the Government, and with the addition of a year's contributions, estimated at \$25,000, would at the close of 1906 have increased to a total of \$245,000. The pensions payable in 1906 are estimated at \$5,475 and the expenses of management during that period would probably not exceed the sum of \$2,500; so that at the beginning of 1907 there would be a total sum of \$245,225 which would continue to increase at compound interest.

5. The Government is apparently of the opinion that the annual expenditure in respect of pensions and cost of management will ultimately be the same as the sum of the annual contributions together with interest on the capital calculated at 6 per cent. The civil service, on the other hand, anticipate that the capital of the fund will increase so largely as to make it possible at some future date to revise and to increase the rates of pension; and they are prepared to undertake for themselves the risk that the Government now proposes to undertake, namely, that the expenditure may eventually exceed the income.

6. With regard to the recommendation of the committee's findings it is urged by a majority of the contributors that each officer is in natural justice entitled to the eventual return with interest of that portion of his salary which he has been compelled to surrender. They suggest in place of the existing scheme of compulsory insurance based upon the present 4 per cent deduction of salary with the stipulation that the policy shall be held by Government or by a body of directors and that an officer shall have no power to alienate his policy from his wife or children or to discontinue his payments thereon.

7. The committee have taken steps to ascertain the prospects of each individual contributor under an insurance scheme based upon these principles and when definite figures have been obtained they propose to ask for a definite expression of opinion from all officers concerned.

8. In the meantime they have the honour to request that His Excellency the Governor will be good enough to move the Secretary of State to postpone for the present any action in connection with the proposed transfer of the fund, as the Ordinance authorizing the transfer, can, in the event of such proposals as may be put forward being disapproved, be made retroactively intended.—We have, &c.,

HENRY S. BARKLEY,
FRANCIS CLARK,
L. A. M. JOHNSON,
A. G. M. FLETCHER.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—After ascertaining the views of the contributors to the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund on the proposal that the Government should take over the fund we find:

1. That a large majority of members is strongly opposed to the fund being taken over by the Government.

2. With regard to the finding it is argued that the valuation of the fund as it existed on 31st December, 1900, showed that the gross liabilities of the fund then amounted to \$232,327, that there was a surplus of between 4 and 5 per cent of the liabilities, and that therefore the fund was so far in a sound financial position that, although the present liabilities of the fund could not be determined until a further valuation took place, the balance to credit of the fund on 31st December, 1900, amounting to \$27,225, appeared to indicate that the fund was maintaining a position of solvency; that the financial position of the fund as disclosed by the last valuation or by some future valuation

might justify an increase in the benefits derived from the fund and that the benefits now offered were not sufficient compensation for the sacrifice of possible prospective benefits for the loss of management.

3. As regards the contention that the Government made in effect a large contribution to the fund by agreeing to pay interest at the high rate of 6 per cent on the monies belonging to the fund deposited with it, we would point out that the rate of interest charged on loans against first class security by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation since 1891 has been:

	To the Public.	To the Government.
From 1.1.01 to 31.8.01	7 1/2 per cent.	5 1/2 per cent.
" 1.9.01 " 30.9.02	7 1/2 per cent.	5 1/2 per cent.
" 1.10.02 " 30.9.05	7 1/2 per cent.	5 1/2 per cent.
" 1.10.05 " date	6 " "	4 " "

and on current account:

From 1.1.01 to date	2 1/2 per cent.
---------------------	-----------------

From these figures it is evident that the monies belonging to the fund deposited with the Government have possessed a value to the Government of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent with the state of its banking account. And it is within our knowledge that for some years past and for periods varying in length the Government's account with the Bank has been overdrawn as a result of currency transactions.

It is also evident from the figures that the monies belonging to the fund have possessed a marketable value during the whole period equal to and during part of the period exceeding the Government's contribution.

Further, we have made enquiries and are informed on good authority that the fund could be lent out on mortgage at the present time at as much as 8 per cent. to 9 per cent, and that this form of investment would offer the very best security to the contributors.

4. We would suggest therefore as a means of relieving itself of the burden of paying for its surplus that the Government should itself invest or appoint trustees to invest the monies belonging to the fund in approved local securities.

5. In conclusion, we would respectfully submit that the large majority of the contributors, in view of the fact that they are never likely to be transferred, cannot be regarded as being affected by the argument for the fund being taken over by the Government and for the introduction of the Ceylon table that "it is very desirable that the pension rates in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States should be the same, especially as for some purposes the three administrations are managed by a joint service."

The very small section of contributors who are eligible for transfer have presumably no other advantage to gain, the pension funds of the three administrations being distinct, than that they would not on transfer find themselves possibly compelled to subscribe to a fund at higher rates than that to which they have been accustomed.

S. B. O. ROSS,
FRANCIS CLARK,
R. H. D'ARQUINO,
R. CROFTON,
Directors.

Downing Street,
15th January, 1907.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch No. 11 of the 16th of January, I have the honour to inform you that in view of the delay which has occurred in the transfer of the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund to the Government, it would be well to alter the date on which the valuation of the fund should be taken from the 31st of December, 1905, to the 31st of December, 1907.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELOIN.

Governor
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Downing Street,
28th December, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. May's despatch No. 169 of the 26th of June with regard to the transfer of the Hongkong Widows and Orphans Pension Fund to the Colonial Government.

2. Mr. May states that the great majority of the contributors of the fund are still opposed to the transfer, and he suggests that the proposal should be dropped and the actuary consulted as to whether the Ceylon pension tables can with safety be adopted by the Hongkong fund. He adds that the majority of the directors and contributors are considering a scheme of compulsory insurance which would remove the unpopularity of the present fund, due, I gather, to the fact that under the system upon which the fund is based the contributions of members who do not happen to leave widows or orphans children help to provide adequate pensions for the dependants of those who do. Mr. May also states that "the directors and contributors feel that the Hongkong fund has had such a specially favourable start and is accumulating so rapidly that they may confidently look forward to the possibility of an increase in pensions, even on the Ceylon rates, if the fund is kept separate and fresh valuations are made from time to time."

3. I may say at once that I am not prepared to consider the substitution of an insurance scheme for the fund.

4. As regards the views of the members on the future prospects of the fund, I have to state that the fund has not paid sufficient attention to my despatch No. 11 of 16th January last and especially to the memorandum by Messrs. Young and Ryan enclosed therein. But at any rate they must admit that the fund cannot be maintained without periodic valuation; and, as I will proceed to explain, such periodic valuations are practically impossible.

5. The fund is a dollar fund, the accounts are kept in dollars, and the balance of the fund at any time is ascertained by a debit due to Government of so many dollars. In the case of a considerable (and increasing) number of officers, however, the contributions are fixed in sterling and the widows and orphans' pensions will ultimately be payable in sterling currency. As the sterling contributions of officers on sterling salaries are credited to the fund in dollars at the current rate of the dollar at the time when the contribution is paid, it follows that the value of the fund of the future contributions of sterling members on sterling salaries can only be estimated with accuracy if the future values of the dollar for (say) the next thirty-five years are known. Similarly the burden which may be imposed on the fund in respect of the existing contributors also depends on the future fluctuations of the dollar. Of course, if the payments and receipts in sterling during each year were to be substantially equal in amount, no loss or gain would accrue to the fund through the variation of the dollar; but this will not be the case, as the ratio of the annual sterling contributions to the annual sterling pensions will obviously decrease, at least, as soon as all the points to which sterling salaries are attached are filled by officers on sterling salaries.

6. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the original proposal that the Government should take over the fund and guarantee pensions on the Ceylon pension tables in return for the four per cent contributions must be adopted, and I have to request that you will take steps at an early date to introduce and pass the necessary ordinance, and that the financial position of the fund as disclosed by the last valuation or by some future valuation

which would be actually accurate, I consider that in order to treat the Hongkong officers as fairly as possible, the Hongkong valuation should be made in order that the surplus, if any, disclosed by it may be distributed among the beneficiaries of the fund in the shape of increases to the pensions. For this purpose an arbitrary rate of exchange must be assumed for the purposes of the valuation. The exchange value of the dollar has recently fallen from about 2/3 to 1/10. As the value of the sterling liabilities must be greater than the value of the future sterling contributions, the higher the sterling value assumed for the dollar the more favourable to the fund will be the results of the valuation, and I should be prepared to allow the valuation to be carried out at a rate not exceeding 2/3, which you and the Legislative Council may consider fair and reasonable.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELOIN.
Governor
Sir F. D. LOGAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.,
&c. &c. &c.

DAMAGES TO A YONK.

AFTERMATH OF A COLLISION.

A collision which took place in the harbour some time in April last was the subject of litigation in the Supreme Court on the 1st inst. The case was that in which Chan Kwok Yau, of Cheung-sha-wan, the owner of coiler boat No. 1784, sought to recover the sum of \$256.60 from Chan Man Shan, residing at 25 Temple Street, Yau-ma-lai, the captain of the steam launch *Ping Po* for damages to the plaintiff's boat in the collision, which was alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the coxswain of the *Ping Po*.

Mr. S. W. Tso appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. F. Sydenham Dixon represented the defendant.

Plaintiff's solicitor stated that the collision took place at West Point, near Jardine's wharf. Originally, the action was brought against one Yau Yui Yu, but the writ was subsequently amended, making the charterer of the launch the defendant.

Mr. Dixon said that he wanted this to be proved, and inquired of Mr. Tso if he could do so.

Mr. Tso observed that he had a copy of the charter-party, but not the original.

Thereupon Mr. Dixon asked for an adjournment, and after more argument, consented to judgment being entered against the plaintiff, the matter of damages to be left to the Registrar.

A GRANITE DISPUTE.

CONTRACTORS AT LOOGERHEADS.

Mr. Justice Gumpert, presiding in the Summary Court, last Thursday, listened attentively to a dispute between two contractors. The parties were Li Ping of 10, High Street, plaintiff, and the Sang Lee Company of 50, Denham Road Central, defendants. The plaintiff claimed \$500 damages from the defendants for damage and trespass which took place at the Mati Quarry, and for the value of decomposed granite alleged to have been removed by the defendants without the sanction of the plaintiff.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the plaintiff, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared for the defendants.

It was stated by Mr. Grist that defendants' servants moved from plaintiff's quarry 550 cubic feet of decomposed granite, which was used for making roads. The price of granite was three cents per cubic foot, which would make something like \$165.00. The quarry, Mr. Grist explained, was situated near the discharging station at Yau-ma-lai and ran well into the roadway. Plaintiff could not estimate exactly how much granite defendants' servants removed. They knew, he could not get the granite from any other place and as a matter of fact defendants admitted and were seen removing the stuff from this particular quarry. Consequently, plaintiff was charging defendants for taking the whole of the granite from the road. There were also damages for trespass. Mr. Grist went on to remark, "The defendants were Government contractors. They were engaged in installing the road near the quarry and in order to do the work decomposed granite had to be procured, and it was procured from plaintiff's quarry without his consent. And this very fact that defendants' servants entered the quarry and took the granite, was admitted by plaintiff's workmen from carrying out their work, and admitted to trespass, for which plaintiff claimed damages."

The Court—Was there a fight?

Mr. Grist said "No," because the men in charge of defendants' quarry said they were doing the work for the Government.

A letter was sent to the defendants, Mr. Grist proceeded, demanding payment for the granite. Defendants replied offering the sum of \$5.00. Subsequently plaintiff sent them a bill for \$500 and which they refused to pay, otherwise there would have been an end to the matter.

Witnesses for the plaintiff were then called and examined, each one corroborating the above statement, after which a counter-claim for \$500 was heard. This was for damages against the Sang Lee Company for removing granite from the Sang Lee Company's quarry at Hongkong between the 7th and 8th November, 1907, without plaintiff's permission.

As the clock tower, which rears itself so conspicuously above the surrounding din and bustle in Queen's Road Central, and whose purpose has never been understood, even by the oldest inhabitant, suddenly decided to become a beacon for this limping home in the late hours of evening? It was a correspondent. Last night, the clock tower was so brilliantly illuminated that the hour and minute hands could be distinguished at Kowloon. At first it seemed as if one were the victim of an optical delusion. For years the resident in Hongkong has vainly endeavoured to discover the exact time after dark by straining his eyes and cricking his neck in the direction in which it was supposed that one or the other faces of the clock was situated. But it was a vain search, for all that could be distinguished was a dim glow emanating from a young moon. At midnight, however, a change had come over the spirit of the clock tower. The dial was brilliantly lighted, so much so that they could have been more efficient if really had been anxious to check its chronometer by comparison with Hongkong's clock, street observation. If the experiment itself had not been so conspicuous, it is just possible that thousands of people may be induced to believe that the clock tower is in the clock tower. The clock tower, however, is not a clock tower. It

OPIUM "RUNNING"

"ZAFIRO'S" STOREKEEPER FINED.

Chung Sing, the storekeeper of the Manila steamer *Zafiro*, was convicted in the Police Court, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. J. H. Kemp, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of two tins of prepared opium, which, it was alleged, he had attempted to smuggle into Manila. The facts of the case as they were told to the magistrate were to the effect that on the 1st June, while the *Zafiro* was Manila bound, the captain made a thorough search of the ship for opium. He found none at the time. Soon after the steamer had been concluded the captain and had the place locked. In the afternoon the accused was seen making in the direction of the store-room. Having his suspicious aroused, and believing also that accused had duplicate keys, the captain followed him, and on arriving on the spot, found the store-room door open. Accused was found inside the room. An immediate search followed, with the result that two tins of the drug were discovered. One tin weighed thirty-two pounds and the other thirteen and a half pounds. Accused denied taking the opium on board. The drug, he stated, was brought aboard by a man whom he did not know.

His Worship found accused guilty of the charge and imposed a penalty of \$500, with the option of three months' imprisonment. Mr. Y. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the prosecution.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors submit herewith their report with statement of accounts made up to April 30th last.

The net profits for the year ended on 30th April, 1908, including the amount brought forward from last year and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 307,742.98.

After deducting the interim dividend of 24 per cent on 55,200 shares paid in January this year, which absorbed Tls. 138,000, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 171,742.98. This amount the directors recommend to be dealt with as follows, viz.:

A final dividend of Tls. 2.50 per share, payable on 13th August 1908. Amount to be added to new account 33,742.98

Tls. 171,742.98

In accordance with § 98 of the memorandum and articles of association, two of the directors, Messrs. A. M. Marshall and C. Michalau, retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. E. Nicholson and F. N. Matthews, who retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, Tls.

Dr. 1908, January 21st. To 21st interim dividend on 55,200 shares 138,000.00

To Depreciation 2,000.00

To Property destroyed, lost or reduced in value 3,798.16

To Allowance for bad and doubtful debts 1,200.74

To Directors' auditors' and Hongkong agency fees 8,400.00

To Balance carried forward 171,742.98

Tals. 335,231.88

Cr. May 1st, 1907. To Balance carried forward 1908, April 30th 10,459.95

By Transfer fees collected during year 272.02

By Interest received and estimated accrued on investments, deposits and current account with Bank, less interest on cash deposits with Company 16,586.23

By Transfer from working account 397,013.68

Tals. 325,231.88

BALANCE SHEET, Tls.

Capital account. Registered capital—55,200 shares Tls. 138,000.00

Subscribed capital—55,138 shares, issued at Tls. 100 fully paid up 5,513,800.00

62 shares at Tls. 100 due members of the late S. C. Farham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., in on issued on application 6,200.00

Reserve fund. (Taken over from the late S. C. Farham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.) 1,000,000.00

Unpaid dividends. (Taken over from the late S. C. Farham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.) 5,444.00

Engineering Co., Ltd. 1,144.50

Sundry creditors. Tls. 37,268.17

Local bills, etc. 37,268.17

Employees' Deposit account 3,706.22

Directors', auditors' and Hongkong Agency fees 8,400.00

Suspense account 49,364.39

Profit and loss account. Balance at credit of this account 171,742.98

Tals. 6,767,755.22

PROPERTY ACCOUNT, Tls.

Land. "Old Dock," as per title deeds 30 3 8 0

"Comopolitan" Dock, as per title deeds 162 2 4 1

"International" Dock, as per title deeds 157 6 7 3

"Tankard" Dock, as per title deeds 35 6 5 5

"New" Dock, as per title deeds 48 6 4 3

Footings, engines, works, as per title deeds 54 3 1 8

Total 448 8 5 0

Value Tls. 1,790,410.00

Docks, buildings, wharves, and other property 1,997,345.22

Harbour moorings 28,557.72

Buildings 46,000.85

Machinery and plant 127,721.91

Tools, patterns and gear 105,808.51

Stores, launches and vessels 211,000.00

Postages, steam, dredgers, pile drivers, etc. 75,729.92

Furniture 19,390.00

Sick accounts, value of materials on hand 108,783.47

Sundry debtors, account in course of collection, etc. 218,256.40

Value of completed portion of unfinished work on hand, less instalments received on account 24,156.43

Suspense account, (including Tls. 12,003.45 secured by a promissory note dated September 7, 1905) 14,586.05

Investments and deposits 17,600.41

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation fixed deposits 300,000.00

Telegram deposit 175.00

Cash. In hand 104.56

On current account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 84,137.99

Tals. 6,767,755.22

Shanghai, June 16, 1908. JAS. H. OSBORNE, Secretary.

JOHN PRENTICE, DAVID LANDALE, C. MICHAELAU, R. S. F. MCBAIN, (H.A.) J. MACRAE, A. M. MARSHALL, JAMES JOHNSTON, Directors.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

FRENCH DEFENCE OF THE DEMANDS.

The Osaka *Jiji* has received the following London cable, dated June 22:—France has been careful to prevent Indo-China from being made use of by the revolutionaries in South China. This is shown by the fact that over seven hundred of the revolutionaries who have entered that region have already been taken into custody by the French authorities. The French Government had consequently expected that China would evince some gratitude for its attitude, but, on the contrary, the Chinese local authorities have sent allegations against the French to the Central Government for the purpose of covering their own incompetence to deal with the insurrection, and are hindering the construction of the Yunnan railway. At the same time, the Chinese Government continually delays the solution of questions relating to French privileges, and Chinese troops have made various incursions into French territory. Such being the circumstances, the French Government declares that its demands on China in regard to the incidents on the Yunnan frontier are justified by the unexpectedly unreasonable attitude of the Chinese.

The Peking correspondent of the *Mainichi* has sent the following telegram, both dated June 22:—The Chinese contention against the French demands in connection with the Yunnan incident is to the following effect:—The South China revolutionaries made the arrangements for the insurrection in French territory. The French Governor-General of Annam overlooked their conduct, although he may not have given them assistance, and the revolutionaries were conveyed to Yunnan by the French railway. It is consequently most improper for France to demand the recall of the Viceroy of Yunnan, and it is unreasonable to demand compensation for the murder of French soldiers by Chinese while the Chinese investigation as to whether the culprits were troops or revolutionaries is still in progress. The French Government is also guilty of a breach of international propriety in taking this opportunity to try to obtain a concession for the extension of the Chengtu Railway to Siao, which has nothing to do with the present affair. China is entitled to ask France to dismiss the Governor-General of Annam.

Later. It is credibly reported that in addition to its five demands, the French Government asked for privileges in regard to the working of seven mines in Yunnan. A concession relating to these was obtained by an Anglo-French syndicate some years ago, with a proviso that the syndicate should return the concession to China if it did not commence to work the mines within three years. As the syndicate failed to begin work within the stipulated period, the Chinese authorities have been endeavouring to get back the concession. It is to this affair that the French request relates, and it is therefore believed that Great Britain is concerned in it. China is extremely indignant at the French demand. The Peking Government considers that it is entitled to ask the French Government to dismiss the Governor-General of Annam and pay compensation for the losses sustained by the revolutionaries. About half of the owners are sympathetic with China. It is consequently considered that the French Government will have to make some concession. —*Kobe Herald*.

THE CANCER BACILLUS.

REPORTED JAPANESE DISCOVERY.

Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, is interested in the discovery of a Japanese physician, who has achieved a remarkable medical discovery, although it still requires the general approval of the medical world. Mr. Kikyo Yoshida, a practitioner of Shitaya, has been engaged in investigating the cause of cancer since the celebrated novelist, Kyo Ozaki, died of the disease ten years ago. Now he declares that he has discovered the cause of the disease, which has hitherto troubled so many brains. According to Mr. Yoshida's opinion, cancer is caused by a bacillus having a shape like that of the influenza bacillus or typhoid bacillus. He has found the bacillus in twenty-three patients. He tried if animals such as dogs, cats and monkeys could be infected with the bacillus, with the result that some inoculations proved successful and others otherwise. As to the method of curing the disease, he proposes to adopt the injection system, that is, to weaken the force of the bacillus and finally destroy it by injecting a medicine prepared especially for the purpose. He instances a case of tongue-cancer being cured by this method. Moreover a case of breast-cancer and two of womb-cancer, which could not be healed in the Tokio University Hospital, have been cured by Mr. Yoshida. —*Kobe Herald*.

INSPECTOR Withers prosecuted three shopkeepers, of 10, 10 and 61, Bullock Street, and Dock Street, Hongkong, for being in possession of false banknotes. The first defendant was fined \$5 and the remaining two \$10 each.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

HONGKONG PLAGUE REFUGES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th June. Since the opening of the malaria on the 8th inst. on the Canton band, for plague refugees from Hongkong fifty-three patients have been admitted for treatment, of whom forty have died.

FOREIGN FLAGS ON CHINESE LAUNCHES. It is reported that the Chinese launch owners at Kowloon are also taking steps to prohibit the launches from flying foreign flags under false pretences.

DETECTIVES FOR THE NAVY. The Canton high authorities have received instructions from Peking to appoint a number of detectives in the Canton Navy.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. The office of the Canton Preparatory Constitutional Government Investigation Bureau has been opened and is attached to the Yunnan of the Provincial Treasurer. Tsoot Wong To Yu has been appointed director of the Bureau and the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Education Commissioner, the Provincial Judge and the Salt Commissioner as members of the committee.

LING NAM COLLEGE. A number of students of the Canton Ling Nam College have recently completed their course of studies, and the distribution of certificates will take place on the 30th prox. The director of that college has written to H.E. the Viceroy inviting him to preside at the distribution.

RIOT LEADERS EXECUTED. The two riot leaders, who were captured in Yumchow and brought to Canton some time ago, were yesterday beheaded in the presence of the Provincial Judge.

BOAT ACCIDENT. On the 26th ultimo, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a cargo boat fully laden with sundry goods, was captured by the strong current near Pak Sha, on the West River; she sank in a short time. It is not known if any lives were lost in the accident.

VICEROY INDISPOSED. H. E. the Viceroy has been suffering from toothache for some time. Recently his indisposition became much worse, his jaws becoming badly inflamed. His Excellency is now under medical attendance and is unable to accord interviews.

A GOVERNMENT BANK. The offices of the Canton Kaio Tung Yen Hang, a Government Bank, a branch of the Tu Chih Pu Bank, was yesterday opened at Ho Pan street, in the new city, for transaction of business.

WATER SUPPLY. The Canton Waterworks Company has notified the residents of the city that their service of water supply will be available from the 13th day of the 6th moon.

ADMIRAL SAH. Admiral Sah Chun Ping, who was appointed Admiral of the Kwangtung province some two years ago, has not been able to be detached from the Pei Yang squadron to proceed South to take up his appointment. It is now learnt from Peking that the Imperial Government has recently instructed Admiral Sah to proceed to Canton at an early date to take up the position; on the ground that there are often cases of outrages and rebellion in the Kwangtung and neighbouring provinces.

MYSTERIOUS FIND AT SINGAPORE.

BODY OF EUROPEAN GIRL IN FISHERMAN'S NET.

A sensation has been caused by the find, in a fisherman's net at Siglap, of the body of a European infant.

Mr. Manfield reported the incident to the chief police officer yesterday, says the *Singapore Free Press* of the 27th ult., and Detective Inspector Frayne was sent out immediately to make inquiries.

It appears that on Wednesday, some Chinese fishermen, hauling in their net at Siglap, found the body of a faxen-haired European girl. The child appeared to be about seven or eight months old. There was not a stitch of clothing on the body, which appeared to be quite fresh. The fishermen said the find would bring good luck to them. They were advised to make a report to the police, but did not do so. The Chinese dug a hole in the sand and buried the body.

Inspector Frayne had instructions to exhume the body and inform the Coroner. No report of a missing European child has been made to the police.

INSOLENT CHAIR COOLIES.

CONVICTED FOR INSULTING A LADY.

In the Police Court, this morning, Mr. J. R. Wood presiding, two public chairmen were arraigned on charges of using insulting and abusive language towards Mrs. E. C. Lane, of 32, Des Vaux Villas, the Peak, and demanding money from their legal fare. It was stated in evidence that the lady engaged the chair yesterday afternoon outside the Peak tram station to return home. She discharged the coolies outside her house, paying them more than their legal fare, but they demanded *sin* (bribe). On being refused they took up a position outside the door and used insulting and abusive language. The case was denied by the defendants, who were nevertheless convicted. A fine of \$5 each, or in default fourteen days' gaol, was pronounced. The fines were paid.

LADY JORDAN, Mr. and Mrs. Ripplid and another English lady have just travelled by the South Manchuria Railway en route for England. The treatment they received at the hands of the railway authorities appears to have caused much satisfaction, and a strongly worded telegram was sent to the British Legation in Peking on the subject with a request that it should be conveyed to the *Times* correspondent also. Dr. Morrison is said to have telegraphed this fact to London, since he regards it as evidence that the causes of complaint hitherto preferred against the railway management have been removed. We presume that the meaning of this incident is that the new rolling stock is now available for passengers and that arrangements have been made for disposing of the military guards in such a manner that they shall not be too much in evidence. It changes were made a question of time. It was well understood that so soon as the gauge had been widened the discomfort of the railway with its defective old rolling stock would be remedied, but a section of the public had no patience to await these changes.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

Shortly before 6.30 on Sunday evening a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by a great fall of hail, was experienced in the City of Manabashi and its neighbourhood. The storm lasted for about twenty minutes. Some of the hailstones are said to have been as much as six inches in circumference. At 6.40 on the same evening a severe whirlwind visited Amagawa, near Kobe. A large agricultural building was thrown down and a residence entirely destroyed, while several other houses were damaged. Many people had narrow escapes, and several persons were seriously injured. Much damage has been done to wheat, mulberry trees, beans, and other crops.

STORM IN JAPAN.

VICEROY FLOODS AT SHIMONOSEKI AND YAMAGUCHI.

The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

Shortly before 6.30 on Sunday evening a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by a great fall of hail, was experienced in the City of Manabashi and its neighbourhood. The storm lasted for about twenty minutes. Some of the hailstones are said to have been as much as six inches in circumference. At 6.40 on the same evening a severe whirlwind visited Amagawa, near Kobe. A large agricultural building was thrown down and a residence entirely destroyed, while several other houses were damaged. Many people had narrow escapes, and several persons were seriously injured. Much damage has been done to wheat, mulberry trees, beans, and other crops.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned. Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Hiroshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

STORM IN JAPAN. The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoeki-shi, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged. A Yamaguchi telegram of the

STEAMERS.

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company
No. 1, Fort House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.